RALEIGH
The All Steel Cycle from Rs. 180
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B. S. A.
Perfect in every part Cycle.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XI NO. 305 BOMBAY FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

To the Editor.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

***BUSINESS** communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

***ALL REMITTANCES** should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

***MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS** whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 8	,, 8-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

OPENING SHORTLY
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.
BRANCH AT SHAIK MEMON STREET
Opp. Jumma Masjid.
Head office: Hamam Street, Fort.
Branches: Thakordwar & Opp. Jumma Masjid.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
29th Dec.	Dongola ..	Mongolia *	16,385
5th Jan.	Mantua † ..		10,902
12th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind X ..		11,430
19th ,,	Plassy ..		7 393
26th ,,	Dongola ..	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	Delta ..		8,097
9th ,,	Macedonia X ..		11,089
16th ,,	Malwa † ..		10,941
23rd ,,	Dongola ..	Moldavia *	16 277
1st March.	Mantua ..		10 902
8th ,,	Mores X ..		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia ..		7,622
22nd ,,	Dongola @ ..	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind ..		11,430
5th April	Naldera X ..		15,993
9th ,,	Devanha ..	Extra steamer	8,092
12th ,,	Malwa ..		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola .	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia ..		11,089
3rd May	Plassy ..	China X ..	7,952
10th ,,	Mantua ..		10,902
17th ,,	Dongola ..	Mongolia *	16,385
24th ,,	Caledonia ..		7,622
31st ,,	Plassy ..	Narkunda *	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminate voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
28th Dec.	Matiana ..	8,965
11th Jan.	Domala ..	8,441
25th ,,	Mashobra ..	8,324
8th Feb.	Dalgoma ‡ ..	5,800
22nd ,,	Morvada ..	8,193
7th March	Mandala ..	8,246
21st ,,	Dumana ..	8,600
4th April	Mancla ..	8,303
18th ,,	Matiana ..	8,965
2nd May.	Domala ..	8,441
16th ,,	Mashobra ..	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

28th Dec	Morea ..	10,911
15th January	Soudan † ..	6,896
25th ,,	Naldera ..	15,993
22nd Feb.	China ..	7,952
18th March	Soudan † ..	6,69
24th April	Sicilia † ..	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
28th Dec.	VARSOVA ..	Busrah via K'chi
29th ,,	COLABA ..	Colombo, Madras and Calcutta
29th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi vi. K'war
30th ,,	GAIRSOPPA..	Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon
30th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi vi. K'war
3rd Jan.	BAMORA ..	Busrah via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
9th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162,
Telephone No. 1229.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6883	16 Dec.	9 Jan.
Baron Cawdor	T. Baillie	5864	19 Dec.	2nd Jan.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	20 Dec.	17 ,,
Penang Maru	H. Habaki	5214	3 Jan.	17 Jan.
Yomei Maru	....	7151	11th Jan.	23rd Jan.
Tenba Maru	N. Wada.	5845	14th Jan.	28th Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	208	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
7 Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard. Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:
Semarang, Djember, Pekalongan, Sourabaya, Djocja, Pontianak, Medan, Kota Radja, Solo, Bandjermasin, Macassar, Tegal, Bandoeng, Padang, Tjilatjap, Cheribon, Palembang, Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE: 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR C. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad, Deccan.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds. (c) Gunny Halva. (d) Rose-scented Halva. (e) Venila Halva (f) Muskati Halva. (g) Ice Cream Halva. (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

150
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAGE BOOK
'KAMA SHASTRA,'
a guide to health, wealth and prosperity is supplied
GRATIS AND POST FREE
on application to:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
P. O. JAMNAGAR,
Dist. (Kathiawar.)

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rock. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.,
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative, and Confectioners
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No 7 C.

INSURANCE.

THE UNIVERSAL
FIRE and GENERAL
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE MARINE
HEAD OFFICE:
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & CO.
Respectable and influential Agents wanted for unrepresented districts.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its Policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a specialty.
WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and	-/6
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.		1/1
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)		1/-
Palague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure		0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water sterelizer		0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic, purgative and laxative		1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Emprocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A, Khetwadi Main Road.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 28 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ENGINEER to erect and start Tangyes second-hand Crude Oil Engine in Khandesh immediately. Apply BABAN GOKHALAY, Opera House, Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
A

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST, pay about Rs. 40, only experienced man apply VIELOPHONE CO., near Station Matunga B.B.
A R9330

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS for Poona, C. P. and Berars, Karnatic, Indore and for other unrepresented districts. Good remuneration for competent men. Swarajists and Nationalists preferred. Apply to:—THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18484

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, AGENT and CANVASSERS for an Insurance Company, on pay, commission or both according to guarantee of business. Apply to SECRETARIES, ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18337

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ON VIEW—The best and valuable furniture of well-known make of 1 Dinning and Drawing, 3 Bedrooms and verandha with passage will be sold by Public Auction at Charni Road Oppt. Level Crossing next to Dattoobhoy Building, Backbay View on SUNday 30th December, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) by BENNETT & CO., See Auction Advertisement.
H R9340

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—OIL ENGINE and MORTAR MILL in running order. Apply sharp MEGHJI VALABHDASS Valabh Barth, Ghatkoper. (Tele. No. 9821).
P R9311

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

Sunday Chronicle.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE—B. Com. of London (Exam. to be held in Colombo) and Cambridge Senior Local (in Bombay). Shall enrol a limited number. Also other Commerce, Banking and Auditing Exams. Prospectus on enquiry. Great Western Bldg., Apollo St.
M R9335

HOTELS.

MONTE CARLO
HOTEL WINDSOR
FIRST CLASS ENGLISH HOTEL
CENTRAL HEATING.
Hot and Cold Running Water in every Room.
GAILLARD & FAU.

HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglione
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE
MARSEILLE (FRANCE).
The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

ST. MORITZ.
SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.
HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel in finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.
DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

MUSSOORIE.
SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.
Will open for the season 1924, from April 1st.
The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—LUCKNOW.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most Up-to-date Hotel.
(Under same management.)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One ENGLISH MARE and one GREY ARAB 6 years old, used to carriages. Apply to MANAGER, Wellington Mews, Colaba, Bombay.
N R9343

PROFESSION

PILES and FISTULA—Guaranteed radical cure. No operation. No pain and no troubles. All disorders stopped in a very short time. Trial solicited. NILESHWAR SHIVARAO, Specialist in Piles and Fistula, No. 4, Esote Building, Girgaon, Bombay. Attendance 7 to 9-30 a.m. Evening 7 to 8 p.m.
R9602

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CHRISTMAS SEASON ONLY.—Dr. Hiralal's new system magically kills weakness and impotency. Full course Rs. 17/- Consulting fee Re. 1/-. THE ARYAN MERCANTILE SUPPLYING AGENCY, Imli Street, DELHI.
R9331

VIEN EGG'S HALWA—Royal Tonic food for Winter Season. A positive necessity to all. Excellent in taste and flavour 1st class Re 15, 2nd class Rs. 10 per seer Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. NOMANI & CO., No. 27, Shah Supan Street, Darbhanga.
T 18311

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE—The well known Pure Munich Beer "Mathaserbrau"—at 12 per case of 2 doz. quarts or Re 24 per case of 4 doz. quarts F. O. R. Bombay from GENERAL UTILITY PRODUCTS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T R8839

SPECIAL OFFER—3 suits for £2. You should not miss the opportunity of obtaining 3 suits lengths of 3 yards each of Woollen Serge in Navy, Brown, or Black, for £2 plus 5/- for postage. The cloth is guaranteed to be serviceable, strong, and of smart appearance. Money returned if not satisfied. Sent on receipt of 5/- Deposit. Balances of £2 per V.P.P. Write direct to ROSENTAL, Woollen Manufacturer, 42, Drewton Street, Bradford, England.
T R9289

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.
THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 1936.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!—PAUL'S New Year's ALMOND CAKES at Specially Reduced Rates Rs. 1-2 per lb. during NEW YEAR only. PAUL & CO., 363, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T R9329

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns, or in the classified short advertisements column.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
PRICE OF GAS.

THE DIRECTORS have much pleasure in announcing a decrease of As. 8 in the price of Gas per 1000 c. ft. from Rs. 6 to Rs. 5/8 for *lighting purposes only* as from the reading of meter indices at the end of December, 1923: so that these lower prices will be charged for gas consumed in January, 1924 and onwards.
The price for Bandra District will be Rs. 5/12.
BY ORDER.
Bombay, December, 1923.
C18471

WANTED

FOR Guru Ramdas Cotton Mills, Amritsar, the following second hand Machines:—
(a) 30 Cotton Gins.
(b) One Cotton Press.
(c) 3, 5 and 7 Bowl Calender Machines.
Specifications together with lowest quotations should reach the Proprietors before the 15th January, 1924
J. K. BABBAR & CO.,
Amritsar.
18493

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (India) Ltd., announce that they will be moving their office to their own building on the 26th December, 1923. Their address from that date will be:—
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (India) Ltd.,
St. Helen's Court,
40, Ballard Estate,
Post Box No. 193, Bombay.
18430

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE VACUUM OIL COMPANY begs to announce the removal of its Bombay Office to new premises on the 1st January, 1924, from which date the address will be
VACUUM OIL COMPANY,
Nicol Road Ballard Estate,
C18444 Bombay (Post Box No. 198).

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE ATTENTION of shareholders is invited to the fact that the last date for receiving applications from them for allotment of shares in the Central Bank of India, Limited is 5TH JANUARY 1924.
C18469

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Calcutta, 5th December 1923.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd January, 1924 to WEDNESDAY, 16th January, 1924, both days inclusive.
W. B. HUNTER,
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Managing Governors.
15332

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 31st instant and TUESDAY, the 1st proximo those days being Public Holidays (New Year) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
R. A. DON.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay 22nd Decr., 1923.
18478

NOTICE.

WANTED—A SECRETARY with a wide experience of business for a big limited concern. Only first class men with previous experience and thorough knowledge of the working of big concerns should apply with testimonials. Salary according to qualification. Applications will be kept strictly confidential. Apply Box No. 9949, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Cronicle."
R9324

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "Argun Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 26th December from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Pills of Lading to this office for counter signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
MANAGER.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
27th December, 1923.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "Ryujin Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 27th December from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
MANAGER.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
27th December, 1923.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client FULCHAND HANSRAJ is neither a Partner in nor in any way concerned nor interested in the business of Commission Agency, etc. carried on by our clients FATHER HANSRAJ BHUTAJI at Parsi Gully, outside the Fort, Bombay, in the name of Fattaji Pratapchand which business is carried on by the said Hansraj Bhutaji on his own account and that our client the said Fulchand Hansraj shall not be liable for any debts for liabilities incurred in the said business whether carried on in the name of Fattaji Pratapchand or any other name.
Dated this 27th day of December, 1923
Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS AND CO.,
Attorneys for Fulchand Hansraj.
C18499

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. KALLYANJI MADHOWJI, ANANDJI VALABHDAS and VASANJI TOPAN, who are between them owners of a sixth share in House No. 7 at Armenian Street, Calcutta, have come to learn that Tulsidas Morarji and Narbadabai, widow of Morarji Ruttonsee part owners of the said property are about to mortgage or dispose of the said property. The Public are hereby therefore informed that the said Tulsidas Morarji and Narbadabai are not entitled to mortgage or sell or otherwise deal with the whole of the said property except their own right title and interest therein which is a limited one. If any person therefore deals with the said Tulsidas Morarji and Narbadabai as regards the whole of the said property without having regard to our clients share as aforesaid he will do so at his own risk. A suit being suit No. 3019 of 1922 is now pending for the partition of the said property in the High Court at Fort William in Bengal and the said property is therefore at present the subject matter of a lis pendens.
Dated this 23rd day of December, 1923.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON.
Attorneys for Messrs. Kallyanji Madhowji Anandji Valabhdas and Vasanji Topan.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 4339 of 1922.
BHAWANIDAS & CO., a Firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
GOVINDJI KUBERDAS and Another .....
..... Defendants.

PURUSANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari Tenure, situate at Banganga Road (Walkeshwar), without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1,110) one thousand one hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7237 and Cadestral Survey No. 200 of Malabar Hill division with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3047, Street No. 61, and bounded on or towards the East by Public Passage, on or towards the West by vacant piece of land belonging to Bhurabhai, on or towards the North by the property of Dilshad Begum, on or towards the South partly by the property of Nanabhai Bhatkhande and partly by the property of Balashastry.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KANGA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 21st day of November, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18362

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MULLA ABDULHUSEIN MULLA RASULJI and SULTANALLI MULLA RASULJI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitants have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client Dr. BYRAMSHAH H. COOPER. Any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of mortgage, sale, exchange, trust, inheritance, gift, lease, succession, possession, lien, easement or otherwise however on the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to notify the same to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser at their office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, within the Fort of Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, in default the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period, and all claims and demands if any of which no notice shall have been received as aforesaid will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground (together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and known as Sunny side), situate, lying and being on the West side of Rebsch Street on the West Agripada Estate of the City Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and containing a total area of one thousand and eighty square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 3528 (1) and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Rebsch Street, on or towards the West by the property formerly in the tenure or occupation of Dinshaw H. Bode but now of Mr. Lalcaca, on or towards the North by a service passage and on or towards the South by the road known as Cirrus Avenue and which said premises are assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4090 (2) and Street No. 88 and are in the occupation of the vendors tenants.
Dated this 27th day of December 1923.
MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18502

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the Will and Testament of HURJIVANDAS JUGHWANDAS, late of Bombay, Kapole Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant and widower residing at Jambulwadi, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
VITHALDAS HURJIVANDAS, of Bombay, Kapol Baria Hindu Inhabitant, merchant, the son of the deceased abovenamed and the executor named in the Will of the said deceased residing at Jambulwadi Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and to see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of December in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-three and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
The 18th day of December, 1923.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C18504

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held under instructions from Messrs. Dhirajlal Kirpshanker Bhat Mulji Umiashanker Trivedi and Hariprasad Ranchhod Travade, Executors of the last Will of the late Maganlal Ichharam Mehta, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Messrs. Kanji Goculdas, Premji Kanji and Narandas Kanji, our client Mr. Valji Ebji Kapadia has purchased free from all claims and incumbrances the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that the Fazendari piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in an oart, called Gawasur at Old Hanuman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 230 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward, No. 1476 and Street Nos. 5, 7 and 9, Old Hanuman Cross Lane and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1638 and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Thakar Purshotam Curson and Goculdas Morarji on or towards the West by the public passage of the said oart now called Hanuman Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Thakar Premji Pragji, Kanji Sewji, Canji Sewji and Jivraj Sewji and on or towards the South by the properties of Thakar Jiva Visram and of which said land the New Cloth Bazar Company are now the Fazendars.
Dated this 27th day of December, 1923.
RANCHHODLAL C. MEHTA,
For Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharlal, Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18508

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 30th day of December, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Back Bay View", opposite Charni Road level crossing, valuable household furniture, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiter, carpets, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, cabinets, fancy screens, writing tables, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, mirror almyrahs, reclining sofa, easy chairs, teapoys, tables, meatsafes, ice box, etc., etc. The property of a gentleman. The above are on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred Brougham (English).
1 second-hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 strong built second-hand Tonga.
1 Arab horse.
A Bay English gelding—15 hands, 10 years old, a good Teak and Trapper Novice.

AUCTION SALE OF RIGHTS FOR COLLECTING FEES FROM SQUATTERS AND HAWKERS TO BE ACCOMMODATED ON MUNICIPAL ROADS AND FOOTPATHS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 21st January next, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Crawford Market Superintendent's Office, the Rights of collecting fees from squatters and hawkers, to be accommodated on Municipal road and footpaths at Colaba Causeway, Thomas St. Colaba, Bobra Cross Lane Colaba, Dalal Street Fort, Ganbow Street, Barrack Street, Bazar Gate Street, Dwarkadas Lane, Fort Street, Tandel Street, Erskine Road, Mutton Street, Chunam Street at Girgaum Back Road, Grant Road, Sleater Road, Tardeo Road, Bellasis Road, Duncan Road, Jacob Circle, Love Lane, Kala Chowki Road, Government Gate Road, Sewri and Wadala Road, Sion and Dharavi Road, Lady Hardine Road, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Superintendent of Markets or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 28th December, 1923.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
8/10, Bean Lane, Fort
Telephone 5152.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from a Furniture Merchant closing his business MISTRY and Co. will sell on SUNDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Girgaum Road, Opp. Govindji Vasanji's Shop household furniture consisting of oval dining table, chairs sideboard drawing room suite, corner cabinet office writing table, office chairs, iron beds, mirror and panelled almirah, chival dressing mirror, chest of drawers, teapoys soil linen basket, etc.
Property is on view.
MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th December, 1923.

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on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HAPPY FINALE!
A delightful re-union of the
"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"
With their long-lost beloved mother and their former reprobate but now thoroughly reformed father.
THE LAST CONCLUDING NINE PARTS.
TO-DAY at 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.)

Excelsior Theatre
DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 p. m.
LADY DIANA MANNERS
IN
"THE VIRGIN QUEEN"

Empire Theatre
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
BURLESQUE ON "CARMEN"
by
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
also
CHARLIE AT THE BANK
and
CHARLIE AT SEA.

Empress Theatre
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m
ROMEO AND JULIET.

Under the Patronage of the Gaikwar of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
SATURDAY 29-12-23 at 8-30 p. m.
NEW PLAY! NEW PLAY!!
Asha-Nirasha.
SUNDAY 30-12-23 at 3 p.m.
Muk-Nayak.
ON TUESDAY 1-1-24
Specially on account of Holiday
at 3 p.m.
Swayamvar.

IMPERIAL
present
To-night and during this week
Second Instalment
(Six parts)
Here is a picture, which every true Hindu should see.
"PATNI PRATAP"
"PATNI PRATAP"
produce by
MADAN THEATRES LIMITED
featuring
Miss Patience Cooper
Audience of every character will enjoy this picture. It's filled with Suspense, surprise, thrill and love interest.
PATHE GAZETTE
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 P. M.
Sat. & Sunday Extra Show
3-30 P. M.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
presents
THIS WEEK AGAIN
Hindustan Film Co.'s
Latest production
A QUARREL-GAME OF NARAD
or
RAMA MARUTI YUDDHA.
A beautiful incident of the Ramayana—picturised lavishly and accurately.
Time—Rates—As Usual.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, Byculla
Presents
KATHALYN WILLIAMS
in
TRIMMED IN SCARLET
and new
LEATHER PUSHERS
with
Reginald Denny
Time—Rates—As Usual.

Now On
BIG SHOW. BIG SHOW.
CIRCUS.
GRANT ROAD
Govalia Tank.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS, ALSO 97 TINS TALLOW AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 28th December, 1923, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of:—

Bags of Cotton Seeds, bags of wheat, bags of rice, bags of linseeds, bags of hirda, bags of toor, bags of sweeping, bags of gram, bundles of gunny bags, empty wooden casks, bundles of iron bars, boxes of locks, old packages of machinery, tins of grease, bundles of rubber tyres, cases of bangles, bales of C. P. goods, bales of twist, lot of burnt wooden planks, cases of forms, bundle of coat, case of iron nails, packages of iron rails and trolly, cases of hardware, cases of fittings, drums of oil, kegs of paint, kegs of phenyle, empty gas cylinders, bundles of C. I. sheets, cases of provisions, case of writing slates, cask of salt, case of coir rope, bags of corta, bags of abrak, cases of tea, bundles of fresh dates, bundles of gogree, etc.

ALSO

97 Tins Tallow invoice No. 1265 of 9-6-23 Ex. Poona to Wadi Bunder.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth up to Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent. will be required; however in special lot if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed on paying the balance within 10 days from the date of sale. Otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO RICE MILLS.
AUCTION SALE OF BHIWANDI RICE MILL'S MACHINERY AT BHIWANDI (DISTRICT THANA.)

On SATURDAY, the 29th December, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA AND CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the Bhiwandi Rice Mills at Bhiwandi (District Thana, Bombay) by order of the owner the following machinery of the said factory in one or more convenient lots, such as Funnel, Vice, Six Rice Pounding Machines, 3 Elevators, 3 Sieves, 3 Brush Machineries, 2 English Wooden Polishers, 2 English Stone Polishers, Grinding Mill, Flour Mill, Paddy Dragging Machine, 58 Pullies, 51 Pedishal, Second motion shafting, also several shafting pieces.

Note:—All the above machinery is English and little used and is eminently suitable for Bihar, Orissa and Rangoon Rice Factories.

Detailed list and conditions of sale can be had on application to Mehta and Co., 119 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 440 TONS TEAK SQUARES

On SATURDAY, the 14th day of January, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the following lots at the Sewree Bunder, on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser in the Sale of 25th September, 1923, at the Sewree Bunder (A/c Seth Narandas Choonilal Messrs. Dharmshi Assoo and Co.

440 Tons Teak squares of various kinds.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th December, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
SATURDAY 29th DECEMBER AT 9-30 P.M.
KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS.
Location—Open Maidan, Palva Road, Girgaum.
Prof. SHANKER RAO presents
EXTRA ORDINARY EXPENSIVE ENGAGEMENT of ELMO and ELMA
THE STRONGEST MAN AND WOMAN IN THE WORLD.
First Appearance in India THE WORLD RECORD
MISS ADLE Daring and Novel Act on the Trapeze.
MISS COOK Charming Equestrienne.
Bengal Trio Famous Equestrians
High wire Artistes MISS NANI and ROSI
Two Rose Buds Contortionists.
Miss Wilson and Miss Welby, Dancers.
DARE-DEVIL KANARAN
Bounding ROPE ACT.
VIRET THE GREAT CONTORTIONISTS.
THE RENOWNED KANARY TROUPE.
Consisting of 13 people including 2 Ladies most famous acrobats RAGU BROS., the two Premier Jugglers.
MALABAR TRIO the most dangerous feats on Horizontal Bars.
NARAN TROUPE wonderful Equilibrists and Rizely Acrobats.
ANIE WITH HIS EDUCATIONAL DOG MASCOT.
Carl, Peters, and Lidu
Frolicsome Clowns.
FUN FOR OLD AND YOUNG
60 Performing Animals 60
A MAMMOTH MENAGERIE OF WILD BEASTS.
The Trained wild Animal-Exhibit by—
THE LION KING—PROFESSOR SHANKER RAO
with his Assistants Kera and Kondia marvellous Performances and many New astonishing novelties. You Should See this Great Show and get the greatest Return for your money.
MATINEES FROM SUNDAY 30th DECEMBER, AT 5 P. M.
BOX PLAN AT S. ROSE & CO., LTD.
Popular Prices including the Amusement taxes.

Box Single	5—10—0	2nd Class	2—4—0
Circle	4—8—0	Carpet Gallery	1—2—0
1st Class	3—6—0	Gallery	0—9—0

Prof. SHANKER RAO. Sole Proprietor. M. J. RATNAM. Business Manager.

WEST-END CINEMA
An unusually powerful and intensely human photo-drama!
TO NIGHT! FOR THE LAST TIME!
A Truly Big Picture
"WHAT'S YOUR REPUTATION WORTH?"
6 parts—featuring the pretty winsome
CORRINNE GRIFFITH
The story of a young girl who Sacrifices everything in order to make others happy
MASSIVE SETS, WINTER SPORTS, BEAUTIFUL SCENES AND INTENSIVELY HUMAN STORY ARE SOME OF HIGHLIGHTS OF PRODUCTION—A BIG PICTURE.
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Vitagraph Comedy "The Saw Mill" featuring
LERRY SEMON
To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA (NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

A UNIQUE PICTURE!
COMMENCING TO-MORROW
THE SUPER PRODUCTION OF THE YEAR
The management of this theatre takes great pride in being able to present to its patrons one of the greatest motion pictures ever produced—the picture that took a year to make, cost a fortune and is worth it?
10 CHAPTERS—12000 FEET!
MERRY GO ROUND
Starring
MARY PHILBIN NORMAN KERRY
and a magnificent cast
THE GREATEST LOVE STORY EVER TOLD
UNIVERSAL SUPER JEWEL
"MERRY GO ROUND"
ONLY FOR ONE WEEK—THE NEW YEAR WEEK!
It's love that makes the world go round; it's love that makes the "Merry Go Round." All the voluptuous, scintillating life of royal Austria, its colorful revelry-the night life of Vienna at the height of its glory, the gayest, most fascinating city on the globe. A magnificent, powerful picturization of the merry go round of life, whirling and spinning to the tune of pleasure—a mad whirl of love, life and luxury.
COMING SATURDAY TO-MORROW,
SEE THE TWO-HOUR PICTURE COMPLETE
Starring the screen's new sensational beauty, Mary Philbin, and the screens handsomest lover. Norman Kerry, supported by a hugue cast of rare brilliance and played amidst the most lavish settings ever in pictures, this Universal Super-Jewel will hold you enraptured from start to finish.
This is your opportunity to see the year's greatest picture! Don't miss it.
Timings,: 3-15, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 27.

Argen Maru, Ohiro, Kobe.
Ryujin Maru, Naito, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 27.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Matiana, Langlands, Antwerp.
Varsova, Oliver, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Gerania for Genoa.
Steamer Bamora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Canara for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Morea for China.
Steamer British Rose for Mahomerah.
Steamer Jeddah for Jeddah.

S S Argen Maru:—The O S K steamer Argen Maru, 4840 tons, Captain M Ohiro, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Ryujin Maru:—The O S K steamer Ryujin Maru, 3847 tons, Captain M Naito, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Matiana:—The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, 5454 tons, Captain D H Langlands, will sail to-day from harbour for London, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova, 2043 tons, Captain A E Oliver, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, December 27.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Canara 3889 K'chi 2/1 M M and Co.
2 Mantua, 5889, London, 5/1, M M. & Co.
3 Swazi 3174 K'chi 3/1 F F Campbell and Co.
7 Andes Maru 4847 Japan 28/12, O S Kaisha.
8 Wakasa Maru 7804 Kobe 2/1 N Y Kaisha.
10 Baron Cawdor, 3677 Japan, 3/1/24, N Y. Kaisha.
12 Marienfels, 4679 K'chi 29/12, W and A Graham and Co.
13 Umlazi 2580 U K 8/1 Graham and Co.
13 Gudrun Maersk Genova, 3037, N. F., Graham & Co.
14 Tevere 4441, Trieste 1/1/24 L. Triestino.
15 Mirzapore 4134 Kobe, N F, M M & Co.
16 Clan Monroe 3656, Coast ports, J F & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Karachi, 124 Verawal N F, R E Collins & Co.
4 Kilindini 129 Aleppy, N.F. R E Collins & Co.
5 Accra 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Bamora 1678 Busra 3/1 M M and Co.
F Hohenfels 1700 K'chi 27/12, Graham & Co.
K Unsinga 1869 Leith 4/1 Graham and Co.
N S Nevada 2079 Dunkirk N. F. Graham & Co.
O Stornest 2543 Hull, N F T M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Morea due about 28th December, Agent P. and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mashobra due about 31st December, Agent I S N Co.
Saigoma (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Moravada (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co
Dumana (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vindelia due about 26th December, Agent W and A Graham Co
Massilia due about 7th January, Agent W and A Graham Co
Clan Macmillan due about 24th December, Agent J F Co.
Circassia due about 22nd, January, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th February Agent W & A Graham Co.
Clan Colquhun, due about 5th January, Agent J F Co.
City of Newcastle due about 27th December, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th Februry, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Branksome Hall (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
City of Yokohama (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Clan Malcolm (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Goldenfels due about 30th December. Agent W and A Graham Co.
Falkenfels due about 12th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Asanfels due about 16th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Wildenfels due about 25th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Beederkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk due about 2nd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streetfkerk due about 23rd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co

FROM HULL.

Othello, due about 28th December. Agent J F Co.
Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Anssa due about 8th January, Agent L T Co.
Gerania (due about 27th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 3rd January, Agent M Italiana.
Capodimonte due about 12th January, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Benares due about 3rd January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Homestead due about 8th January, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Lima Maru due about 28th December, Agent N Y K.
Ryugin Maru due about 28th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Penang Maru due about 3rd January Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 25th December Agent O S Kaisha.
Burma Maru due about 11th January, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 30th December, Agents B and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 30th December. Agents B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 12th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Khandala due about 27th January, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 27.

S S Matiana for London:—43 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 5 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajeeoff; 8 bundles lamb skin, H A Ebrahimnog; 2 bundles woollen carpets, A Azizullaoff; 25 cases cow hides, Ladhabhoy Tharsia; 6 cases goat skins, 1 case sheep skin, H Rajmohamed Kehamanbhoy; 10 cases goat's skin, R M Kooka; 15 cases cotton twist, A H Dial, 525 cases gnut oil coke expeller, M Somjee; 3 bundles lamb skin, M A Md. Sidiq Kapoor.

S S Matiana for Hull:—6096 cwts myrabollams, Purshottam Mathuradas.

S S Matiana for Constantinople:—3 bundles woollen carpet, F Hajeeoff; 25 bundles woollen carpet, Sudat and Co.

S S Truncton for Dunkirk:—3361 cases Indian raw cotton, E Spinner; 165 cases Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 220 cases Indian raw cotton, Louis Dreyfus; 55 cases Indial raw cotton, Latham Abercrombie.

S S Truncton for Havre:—70 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, Prier De Saone and Co; 100 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co; 2000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Mantua for Marseilles:—1000 tons manganese ore, Cox's shipping Agency; 1200 cwts crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co; 110 cwts Indian raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand; 107 casks goat's skin, R M A Mianulla Hussain.

S S Tevre for Venice:—440 bales Indian cotton raw, Kilachand Devchand; 62 bales silk waste, R Bossi and Co.

S S Tevre for Trieste:—275 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Louis Dreyfus.

S S Tevre for Constantinople:—30 cwts mendhi powder, A El Ejel.

S S Gudun Mansk for Genoa:—210 bales Indian raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, E Spinner; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, G Chachaty.

S S Gudun Mansk for Barcelona:—5 bales Indian raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Storwat for Antwerp:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, E Spinner; 50 bales country cotton fly, M Chandulal; 800 cwas crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co; 50 bales Indian raw cotton, Latham Abercrombie; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros; 176 balds hemp, D M Doongajee; 1001 cwts myrabollams, B Damjee and Co.

S S Storwat for Ghent:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Storwat for Hull:—1700 cwts Indian rape seed, E D Sassoon; 186 cwts Indian rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Girrania for Trieste:—20 bales buffalo hides, 44 bales cow hides, H M Halim and Co; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, H Rambhagat; 330 bales Indian raw cotton, N Rajaram and Co.; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

S S Girrania for Venice:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, Walter Pavri.

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg:—726 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Jukmanjee Ebrahimjee; 170 cwts groundnut coil ratten, The Alliance Trading Co; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, B Gordhandas.

S S Hohenfels for Rotterdam:—1001 cwts myrabollams, B Damjee and Co.

S S Hohenfels for Bremen:—220 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Mara Nevada for Dunkirk:—550 bales Indian raw cotton, Louis Dreyfus.

S S Swazi for New York:—1000 cwts myrabollams, 299 cwts dill seed, C Jivanlal.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 27.

S S Reichenfels from Hamburg, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—111 cases toys, 390 D/bags salt, 140 rolls galvanised wire netting, 34 cases dyes dry, 50 cases pencils, 60 bags screws, 160 cases rivets, 140 casks alizarine, 92 bales tyres, 242 packages brass circles, 200 bundles brass sheets, 38 cases Apothecary's ware, 200 bundles alum of potash, 164 packages hurricane lamps, 165 cases beer, 400 cases slates, 52 barrels sulphate of iron, 67 bags plumbago, 376 cases 150 casks aniline colours, 1110 cases spirits, 1445 plates tin, 92 drums magnesium chloride, 150 D/ bags Epsom salt, 170 barrels sulphate of copper, 225 bales 275 bundles paper, 150 bundles yellow metal sheets.

From Bremen:—74 drums liquor ammonia, 15 cases gold embossed paper, 707 bundles steel sheets, 8856 pieces steel bars, 445 pieces steel plates, 270 cases beer, 103 cases 56 bundles aniline.

From Antwerp:—6709 bundles steel rods, 2105 pieces poists, 981 pieces angles, 69495 pieces 3843 bundles steel bars, 1260 coils iron wire, 145 bags bolts and nuts, 2188 bundles hoops, 185 cases washing blue, 267 bundles 200 pieces iron tubs, 1554 bundles steel sheets, 855 pieces steel plates, 1001 bundles brass circles.

S S Algie from New York, Agents Volkart Bros:—1047 dums 130 barrels lubricating oil, 25 cases lubricating grease, 5 cases books, 37 bales cotton remnant, 100 cases wood boxes, 25 cases printed matter, 3 cases zeo oil, 54 pipes ammonia.

From Genoa:—100 bundles litargius paglietta, 100 cases vermouth.

S S Sikh from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co:—19 cases brass plates, 33 cases English medicine, 114 bales paper, 89 kegs white paint, 10 boxes black lead dry, 60 bundles old gunnies, 6 bales jute twine, 450 drums road tar, 8 sets switches, 7 bundles Manilla rope.

From Tuticorin:—16 bags cardamoms, 20 bales cotton yarn, 15 chests tea.

From Calicut:—94 bales cotton.

From Badgara:—58 bags cocoanuts.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th Dec. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.87 inches
Temperature of Air	74.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.7 "
Dew Point	63.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	70% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.3 "
Minimum do. do.	66.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,ENE,NW,NNW,N,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	127 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Still	LOW WATER Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Still
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	27	1 34	28 11	27	7 48	13 0
		13 30	26 4		19 22	16 10
F.	25	0 32	29 1	25	6 58	19 1
		12 15	26 6		18 12	16 1
Sat.	28	2 9	28 6	28	8 24	19 7
		14 15	26 0		19 58	17 0
S	30	3 27	27 6	30	9 57	18 11
		16 2	25 4		21 37	19 7
M.	31	4 55	27 0	31	11 6	18 3
	Jan.	17 15	25 3	Jan.	22 57	20 6
Tu.	1	5 20	28 6	1	12 21	18 0
		18 46	25 7			
W	2	6 29	26 3	2	0 30	20 9
		20 6	26 5		13 [illegible]	

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/4
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/2
Bank's buying T T 1/5 9/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 5/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 590
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 640
Bank's buying D D Frcs 630
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 149 3/4
Bank's buying 60 D/s D P Rs. 143 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 237
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 323
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.34-1/4
London—Paris Frcs. 85.30
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.90
London—Brussels Frcs. 96.10
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—Steady Market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Dec. 26. Bazar Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/16
Bank Demand	1/5 7/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/2
Fcs. Demand	585
American Dollars	323
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	237
Japan	150 1/2
Singapore	165

Market—Steady.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/12
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/13
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/3/3
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/2/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/2/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/15
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/15
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/3

London, Dec. 26.

Bar gold ready s. 95-1
Silver ready d. 33-9
Silver forward d. 32-14
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. America sold, India bought. Little business.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Ready:—25—3—6	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Vaida.				25—2—9
Magsar	25—2—6			25—2—3
Posh	25—2—0			
Teji Mandi.				
Magsar				
Posh	6—5—0			

Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Ready:—80—0—0	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Vaida	79-11-0	79 15-0	79-11-0	79-14-0
Magsar	80-0-0	80-5-0	80-0-0	80-4-0
Posh				
Teji Mandi.				
Magsar				
Posh	1—4—0			

Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 63/2
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 99/10
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 95/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 102/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/3
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 100/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 101/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 102/14
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.

SHARES.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

The share market remained closed to-day.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Dec. 27.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Dec. 23 1923.

Cotton	15987	Bales
Wheat	10340	Cwts.
Linseed	5028	"
Rape, etc	321	"
Gingellyseed	4561	"
Poppyseed	17	"
Groundnuts	6465	"
Castorseed	1111	"
Rice	33624	"
Myrabollams	481	"
Cottonseed	28341	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	2250	"
Jawar	1290	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	725	"
Bajri	6104	"
Coal	896	Tons

2 days' total.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Dec. 27.

To-day Reuter reported 88 to 102 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on local buying. Liverpool was closed yesterday.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 26th December 1923 as follows:—

"Sound position confirmed by failure of heavy tenders to depress value. Demand broader on advance."

The position of cotton looks to us extremely sound and healthy and although the weight of arrivals may operate against a further advance in prices in the immediate future we think that later on in the season when the scarcity of cotton begins to make itself felt, prices will move to a higher level. We are, therefore, strongly in favour of making purchases whenever the market is temporarily depressed.

In sympathy with the sharp advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning firm at Rs. 656 i.e. Rs. 12 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. At the opening Offices were buyers and the market jumped to Rs. 662. Selling by a Japanese firm caused a setback and the market touched Rs. 659½. Around this level prominent Shroffs, Offices and a Japan House were buyers which raised the values to Rs. 664½ at which rate the market closed at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the bazar opened at Rs. 663 and touching Rs. 664 closed steady at Rs. 661 on jobbers and speculative selling.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 628 and advanced to Rs. 632 on Offices buying, their offerings being absorbed by Japanese and Exporting Houses. The bazar closed at Rs. 634 on buying by Offices and Shroffs. Whilst March Oomra opened at Rs. 623/24 and going down to Rs. 620 closed at Rs. 627 at 3-30 p.m. F G Bengal December/January was nominally quoted at Rs. 548 whilst March at Rs. 545.

Our market for ready cotton was closed during the Christmas holidays.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5-30 P. M.)

		Bombay, Dec. 27.
Fully Good Broach	April May	661
Fully Good Bengal	Dec. Jan.	548
"	March	544
Fine Oomra	Dec. Jan.	629
Fine Oomra	March	622

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Description,	Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	585	575	560	—
M. G. Oomra No. 3	665	655	640	—
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	695	685	670	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	680	670	655	

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

		Bombay, Dec. 27.
Fully Good Broach	April/May	664
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	552
Fully Good Bengal	March	550
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	633
Fine Oomra	March.	627

LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

27th December 1923.
New York Market 24th December 1923.

Previous close	Delivery	Last known Prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
34.77	Jan.	34.80 +03	34.74	+03
35.14	Mar.	35.10 +05	35.17	+03
35.24	May		35.32	+08
34.42	July		34.41	—01
28.45	Oct.	2858 +13	28.65	+20

Telegraphic Market advices: March highest 35.28, lowest 35.13, range .15 points. Idle preholiday market.

Another of our New York friends cabled us on the 24th Inst. as under:—

"Think consumption is likely to fall off. Think prices have about reached the top for the time."

New York Market 26th December, 1923.

Previous Close	Delivery	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
34.74	Jan.	35.70	+96
35.17	Mar.	36.05	+88
35.32	May	36.21	+89
34.41	July	35.43	+102

Liverpool Market 24th December 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
20.36	Jan.	20.37 +01	20.41	+05
20.31	Mar.	20.31— 20.40 +09	20.37	+06
20.14	May		20.16	+02
19.62	July		19.66	+04
16.44	Oct.	16.44—	16.45	+01
22.95	Egyptian	Jan. 1924	23.10	+15
21.23	"	Nov. "	21.58	+35

Telegraphic Market advices: (1) Good local buying. Holiday market. (2) American cross rate at 3 p.m. 42½. March highest 20.50, lowest 20.30, range .20 points. Holiday market. Scattered buying. Later, some straddle selling.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 26.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports		40,000
" Exports to Great Britain		
" " Continent		23,000
Futures at New York		
" " " Jan.	35.70	+.96
" " " Mar.	35.05	+.88
" " " May.	36.21	+.89
" " " July.	35.43	+.96
Spot Cotton at New York	37.25	+.90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	35.75	+.75
Futures " " Mar.	36.15	+.93
" " " May	35.91	+.90
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10	11/16
Silver Foreign mined	64	1/2

Silver Commercial Bars —

"SWADESHI" PLAYING CARDS

IN TWO VARIETIES

"DAMYANTI" and "TIGER"

IN CASES OF 5 GROSS EACH.

AGENTS WANTED:—

Write for particulars and terms to

THE RAVI VARMA F. A. L. WORKS:

MALAVLI VIA LONAVLA DIST. POONA.

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Dec. 26.

		To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York.	Jan.	35.70+.96
	Mar.	36.05+.88
	May	36.21+.89
	July	35.43+.96

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	40 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	43 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 11 0	14 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 6 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, White 83-15	82 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 8 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	14 0 0
Mowraseed	9 2 0	9 0 0
Barley	30 0 0	
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	39 0 0	5 10 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 5 0	
Linseed, April/May	12 15 0	
Groundnuts D. J.	71 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 83-15 D/J	15 14 0	

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Dec. 27 per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 8 0
Brass	1/	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	64 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 12 0
Brass	2/	64 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Dec. 27. Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/2	71 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 8 0
Copper	2/	74 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		49 0 0
Fat Kla		66 8 0
Lead, Country		20 0 0
German Brass M 3/4		63 8 0
German Brass 1, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		62 4 0
English Copper 1 3/4 to 2		73 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		71 8 0

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Dec. 27.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 3 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 3 0
Elphinstone	1 3 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 0
Century per lb	1 7 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phœnix per lb.	1 7 0
Pearl per lb.	1 7 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 9 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 7 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth:— x Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Fazulbhai per lb	1 8 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (hand)	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 0
Bombay Cotton	1 5 6
Pahelwam	1 5 6
Hearch Brand	1 5 6
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill, Century:—	
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 9 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Cheek 5 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	7 8 0
Phœnix per piece	7 8 0
Swan Finley per piece	7 6 0
Hindustan per piece	7 12 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 0 0
Bombay United per piece	8 0 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	10 0 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 14 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	13 0 0
Hindustan	13 0 0

REUTERS WEEKLY REVIEW.

ITALY.

In a report by the Associazione dell' Industrial Laniera Italiana on the present situation of the wool industry in Italy, it is stated that activity in the combing industry is limited; traders and manufacturers are both reserved. The combed wool spinning mills still await a little more activity on the part of the weaving mills and are only kept employed to a reduced extent by the demands of the hosiery mills. At the weaving mills there is reduced activity especially at the mills producing fine articles, though the situation is better at the mills which have orders from the Government. The cost of production is rising slightly owing to the higher prices of the raw material while, on the other hand, selling prices show a tendency to fall and collections are difficult. The home market is quiet; deliveries for the winter have almost come to an end and the 1924 summer season is still distant, while there is hardly any export business. In the Prato region the situation is slightly better owing to the demand for cheap articles.

SWEDEN.

Conditions in the Swedish engineering industry improved during the third quarter of the year; the number of hands employed increased by five per cent. and 331 establishments were active on October 1 compared with 317 on the same date in 1922. Orders in connexion with the electrification of the railway between Gothenburg and Stockholm will occupy the electrical industry for rather a long time to come. The mechanical industry has been stimulated by the termination of the labour dispute at the ironworks and the increase in house building activity as well as by the occupation of the Ruhr, which has paralysed German competition. Two workshops occupying 2,900 hands are principally engaged on the execution of Russian orders, but during the first half of 1924 these shops will probably only provide work for 1,900 hands. The prices obtained for machinery are still unsatisfactory owing to the severe competition. Order lists at the beginning of the fourth quarter were small compared with those for the previous quarter. Manufacturers of mining and paper-making machines had orders in hand for two or three months ahead, while makers of other machinery generally had orders for the next few weeks only. Stocks of ready goods have in general slightly decreased.

COTTON COMMITTEE AND CULTIVATOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is time it began to be understood that it is not always the opinion of the Industrialist or of the man who manipulates "Big Trade" who should be relied upon for disinterested guidance. His initiative is as a matter of fact almost always a warning for the cultivator. But it is his initiative that is given prominence and more than encouragement. For the unorganised cultivator is seldom articulate and by no means possessed of the influence and power which organised trade interests utilise so effectively for his ruin. There is no question or semblance of justice nor of a balanced fight even. It is just the easiest "walk-over" for the capitalist who wants to "improve" the quality of the produce and incidentally his profits. The machinery which the capitalist employs for this profitable 'improvements" is the same machinery employed by capitalists all the world over. It can be easily seen at work from the conduct of the Government nominees who are expected to guide the Government in regard to the working of the Cotton Transport Act. The Government selected, as usual, the wrong persons for the purpose. The Act was brought into being ostensibly to preserve the quality of cotton growing in the country, the object to be achieved by creating protected zones where cotton both ginned and unginned could not be imported without a license from the authorities nominated by Government. The Act gives powers to Local Governments to frame Rules under the Act. The celerity of the Government of Bombay, not so active usually in other matters affecting the welfare of the cultivators, might astonish many. It lost no time after the passing of the Act in formulating the Rules and rushing them through the Council. The opposition of R. B. Dadubhai Desai, member of the Council, who was likely to know the question from the cultivator's point of view, not from the point of view of organised interests, obviously did not count. The Government for reasons not unknown to them displayed such extraordinary zeal for "improvement" that they simply ignored the party most concerned—the cultivator. He was given neither time nor opportunity to place his case unhampered before the Government. There were, as there always are, a ginfactorywallah here and a servile cultivator there who found themselves as "representatives" supporting the exploitation by the capitalists by calling it "improvement." The Notification under the Act was issued within six months from the passing of the Act. The Notification creates certain zones in the Surat District dividing it into three small areas. The moment the cultivators came to know of the Notification and of the practical measures and began to realise the far-reaching consequences of such unwarranted interference and segregation they were indignant and naturally resented the unnecessary interference with their rights. The strong feeling aroused in the Talukas chiefly affected by the Notification was apparent at a meeting of the cultivators which recently met at Sandhier in the Olpad Taluka. Although the village is situated in a distant corner of the Taluka people from every village in the Taluka and from the villages of the Chorasi Taluka rushed to the meeting. The attendance and the significance could be judged by those alone who witnessed the three thousand cultivators and more who continued to arrive after a journey of 20 to 25 miles long after even the meeting was over to know what they could do to remove the unjust interference. Their discontentment and the degree of resentment which prevailed amongst these peaceful and generally undemonstrative cultivators was transparent and its meaning could be read by those who have known them. The same story was repeated at other places in the Surat District. The cultivator wants to know why if only one variety of cotton, G Herbaceum, is grown throughout the Surat District and part of the Broach District included in the protected zones, if the slight superiority or otherwise of cotton in different places is due, as already acknowledged in the report of the Cotton Committee, to soil conditions only, not to any difference in the seed, should his freedom be restricted? The 7 per cent. in Chorasi Taluka and 3 per cent. in Olpad of Goghari cotton, a sub-variety of G. Herbaceum is due not to the cultivator's actions but to the manipulations of the ginning factories and the unrestricted greed of their owners. They should be punished, not the cultivator. Why should the cultivator, for no fault of his, be prevented from the free barter of his produce anywhere in the District? They grow their cotton from their own seeds, as their grandfathers did before them. They give their cotton to the ginning factories and get the current rate for their produce. The only party that will benefit by the new measure will be the Big Trader who will buy cotton from the ginning factories. It is the ginning factories which should be prohibited from importing inferior cotton from outside the District, from ginning the same in their factories and again, distributing the mixed seeds. The cultivators at present can secure the competitive rates by carrying their cotton to the best markets in their District. They are also saved freight as they carry their produce in their own carts. If the ginning factories accomplish a combine or monopoly, which is not unlikely after the support they get from the new restrictions for the cultivators the cultivators will be compelled to accept the rates offered by these powerful combines. They will be at the mercy of unscrupulous capitalists. Take Mandvi for instance. There is at present no ginning factories there. They go to Madhi and Bardoli for the disposal of their cotton. They cannot do so now under the new Notification. When this difficulty was as a matter of fact made known to the Committee a member of the Committee without the slightest compunction, quite frankly suggested that a factory was to be set up shortly at Areth and that the cultivators could go there and sell their produce. Why should these benevolent persons decide where exactly the cultivator should take his produce? What is this if not an obvious monopoly? Why are they given the power? This is not "improvement." This is the monopolistic power the capitalist obtains from the Government. The cultivator must sell his produce where the capitalist decides he should. The cultivator realises that the "improvement" and the restriction to his freedom to choose the market and the rates is just the thing necessary for facilitating those "corners" so dear to the heart of the Big Treader and the speculator. But the cultivator is not what he was five years back. He is not prepared to allow the Big Trader to exploit him in the name of reform and improvement on produce. He has learnt better. He wants to know how the exploiting reformer from the city would feel if his own business was upset by unnecessary restrictions from those who know his business is harmful to the nation. Will he allow the reform? If the Government wishes to prevent unnecessary unrest and dissatisfaction they should in time wake up to the dangers of the situation engendered by the greed of these capitalists. There should be only one protected zone for the Surat and part of the Broach District where only one variety of cotton is grown and where the difference in quality is due to no fault of the cultivator.—Yours, etc.,

NATIONALIST CULTIVATOR.

Surat.

B. B & C. I. RY. CO.

INTERIM REPORT.

The following result of working for the half year ended 30th September, 1923, has been published:—

Gross Earnings Half-Year ending 30th September, 1922, Rs. 5,53,57,948, Harlf-Year ending 30th September, 1923, Rs. 5,32,37,243. Working Expenses Half-Year ending 30th September, 1922, Rs. 4,15,16,134, Half-Year ending 30th September 1923 Rs 3,59,63,582. Net Earnings Half-Year ending 30th September, 1922, Rs. 1,38,41,814, Half-Year ending 30th September, 1923, Rs. 1,72,73,661. Percentage of Working Expenses to Gross Earnings, Half-Year ending 30th September, 1922, Rs. 75, Half-Year ending 30th September, 1923, Rs. 68.

The Directors recommend the payment in January next, in respect of the year 1923.24, of an Interim Dividend of 1½ per cent., making, with the guaranteed interest of 1½ per cent. for the half-year to December, 1923, a total payment in January of 3 per cent.

2. The Directors have elected Mr. A. R. Barrand, late Deputy General Manager of the Prudential Assurance Co., to the seat on the Board vacant owing to the death of Mr. J. Annan Bryce.

B B & C I RAILWAY SERVANT'S GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—District officers of the Traffic Department on the B.B. & C.I. Ry. gave the subordinate staff to understand in the month of May last, that as the Agent was not willing to give extension of service over 55 years' age, certain men who had already attained that age, should retire by the end of the year 1923. This means that servants are to be cut off from the further extension of five years' service, which used to be granted to them until now. The men concerned finding themselves in dire dilemma made appeals after appeals to the Heads of the Department, to continue to them the favour of five years' extension in very hard times like these, when the costs of living have gone up so abnormally high. But the subordinates, it seems, have been crying in the wilderness. On the other hand it has turned out that the Agent's order is not rigidly enforced for all. A good many exceptions have been made in the case of men in the Traffic Department, whereas others are to be packed off. These latter seem despondently to think that for want of any influence at their back, they have to go to the wall. It is not understood why such an invidious distinction has been made, and it is a question why such an impartial and noble officer like the Agent, Major General Sir Henry Freeland, allows this. All men on the Bombay local section have been granted extensions on the ground, it is said, that it is a "self-contained" district; but all the same, is not Bombay Local section only a part of the B.B. & C.I.Rly? I would, therefore, make an appeal to Major General Sir Henry Freeland's clemency to look into the case of other poor men, doomed to be stranded and as numerous exceptions are already made, to save the remaining unfortunates too, from sinking.—Yours etc.

JUSTICE.

INDIAN BAR COMMITTEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The Indian Bar Committee concluded its labours in Calcutta to-day after eight public sittings examining some thirty witnesses. The committee will now proceed to Allahabad where it will assemble on January 2nd. To-day two witnesses were examined: Mr. D. W. Kuthalay, Secretary Central Provinces and Berar Provincial Bar Association and Dr. Dwarka Nath Mitter, a leading senior vakil of Calcutta High Court. Both supported the establishment of the Central and Provincial bar councils. Mr. Kathalay was not in favour of maintaining the present practice whereby English Barristers come out to practise in India. He said there were efficient lawyers in India at present and it was not necessary to have any more English Barristers. Dr. Mitter suggested abolition of all distinctions between the advocates and vakils in respect of preaudience, taking instructions direct from clients, filing of vakalatnamas and appearance on both appellate and original sides of high courts. He was not in favour of maintaining the dual system of Advocates and Attorneys. He, however, would not like English bar to be abolished altogether and he would not object to the system of recruiting men from England. Mr. Mitter admitted that if by getting rid of the distinction between barristers and vakils it meant entire elimination of barristers as a class, which would not be a very desirable thing.

Travelling allowance for Government servants in Bengal is announced. Officers will be divided into four grades, those of first three being ordinarily entitled to one and three-quarter of their class and those of the fourth grade to the fare of the lowest class.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

5TH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(To be run on Saturday, December 29, 1923.)

First race starts at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.).

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. (Handicap Horses I and II Divisions.)

Owen Roe 10-1, Eddy 9-0, Joy Girl 8-13, Whit Week 8-8, Wasp 8-0, Starboard 7-12, Crushed Glass 7-10, Mist 7-8, Tarvie 7-6, Finnart's Bay 7-4, Courier 7-0.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. (Handicap Arabs I and II Divisions.)

Karikata 9-10, Andolis 9-0, Silver Streak 8-13, Cessation 8-13, Khaboor 8-12, Rose Hill 8-10, Hatchel 8-8, Chieftain 8-6, Shahzada 8-4, Alder 8-2, Zohal 7-13, Lamington 7-12, Wadi 7-10, Huntsman 7-10, Kitchener 7-6, Triumph 7-5, Yellow Silk 7-4, Crown Prince 7-2.

THE OLD YEAR HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. (Handicap Horses 3 and 4 years old only.)

Rowardennan 9-12, Miss Evans 9-2, Gay Ditty 9-0, Troilus 8-8, Bridal Blush 8-2, French Furze 7-0.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. (Terms Arabs III Division.)

Gulmarg 9-4, Rising Star 9-2, Cairo 9-0, Lucknow 9-0, Cable 9-0, Sinnan 8-12, Hoomedi 8-12, Million 8-12, Taj 8-10, Angler 8-10, Guinea 8-7, Basra Hope 8-5, Aggregate 8-5, Mujbil 8-5, Rex 8-1, Vasil 7-13, Little Joker 7-9.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. (Handicap Horses II Division.)

Christmas Holiday 9-7, Night Watchman 8-9, Treddle 8-7, Schichallion 8-5, Catchup 8-1, Magical Mike 8-0, Southern Beauty 7-9, Love Glass 7-7, Summer's Joy 7-7, Dayspring 7-5.

THE WREXHAM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap Maiden Horses III Division.)

Talma 9-0, Musk Rat 8-7, Luxmi 8-6, Madelina 8-3, Cyivern 8-3, Lady Rita 8-2, Deslin 7-7.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. (Terms Arabs III Division.)

Hero 9-4, Razeet 9-2, Cock Sparrow 9-0, Nicholas 9-0, Karkadan 8-12, Vazirulmulk 8-12, Alamgir 8-10, Nadir Shah 8-9, Nafa 8-8, Rajput 8-8, Kamel 8-5, Talaibeg 8-5, Farhan 8-5, Sheriff 8-5, Arabistan 7-13, Sheboob 7-9.

POLO IN CALCUTTA.

CARMICHAEL CUP COMPETITION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

Two matches only were played to-day in the Carmichael Cup Competition which is open to teams in Bengal Bihar, Orissa and Assam. Both the matches were played on the Ellenborough Course, the contesting teams being Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles vs. Nawagarh and Calcutta "A" vs. Assam Valley Light Horse. Following were the sides:—Northern Bengal, Mounted Rifles:—Mr. G. C. Hill, Mr. R. G. Davies, Major J. O. Little and Mr. W Kenworthy. Nawagarh:—Mr. Jutlu Singh Mr. Chunilal Singh, Capt. C. A. Forbes and Raja Saheb of Nawagarh, Calcutta:—Mr. Campbell Mr. Hilton, Mr. Forrester and Major Simonds. Assam Valley Light Horse:—Mr. Cronheim, Major Daunt, Mr. C. Skene and Mr. J. Ross. The first match played was between the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles and Nawagarh. Being a handicap game, the Rifles were allowed two goals by G. K. Handicappers in actual play. Nowagarh scored ten goals against three of their opponents. The match thus went to Nawagarh by ten goals to five. In the second match which was between Calcutta "A" and Assam Valley Light Horse, Calcutta, who were five up in the handicap, won by seven goals to six. Play was contested and opposing goals were alternately attacked.

Tipster Again!!!

Huge Success !!!

Rs. 50/-
WIN CARD.

POMME ANNA
AQUILEIGA
KOOLEB

Rs. 50/- Quadruple
PLACE
WHITE ROSE
MOONSHINER
AQUILEIGA
KOOLEB

Rs. 10/-
CARD
TWO OUT OF THREE WINS
THREE OUT OF FOUR PLACES

FOR SATURDAY 29TH
EVEN BETTER SELECTIONS

If you want to make money be sure to follow

"TIPSTER"
129, Great Western Buildings
Bakehouse Lane.
BOMBAY.

"Sunstar"

DEAD CERTS.

Grey Renard won, White Rose 3rd, All Clear lost, Pomme Anna won, Aquilegia 3rd, M. Joyce 2nd, Kolhapur, 2nd, Kooleb won. Usually 6 or 7 horses a meeting.

3 WINNERS

Selections Rs. TEN at ORIENT HOTEL, Friday and Saturday.

POLO CHAMPIONSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

Three games in the Indian Polo Association Championship were played to-day, one in morning and two in afternoon, all the games taking place on polo ground in race course. While the attendance in the morning was meagre, that in the afternoon was large. The arrangements were excellent. In the morning was played the match between the 4th Hussars and the 4-7th Bragoon Guards. The game was very close. The 4th Hussars eventually beat their Opponents by six goals to five.

H. E. the viceroy's Staff played the 16/5 Lancers and won after a one-sided game by ten goals to two. The Poona Horse beat Jodhpore by eight goals to five. The game was seenly contested and the teams were on level terms at half time with the score at four goals each but later Poona scored four goals against Jodhpore's one.

GOLF IN CALCUTTA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The semi-final of the Golf Championship of India was played to-day on Tollygunge Club Course. The semi-finalists were Messrs. R B. Templeton, G. D. Forrester, A. E. H. Killick and E. J. Anderson.

Forrester beat Templeton by 5 and 4 and Killick beat Anderson by 5 and 4.

In a match between Templeton and Forrester the latter was 2 up at the sixth hole. The seventh was halved and Templeton won the eighth in an excellent three. The ninth, tenth and twelfth went to Forrester making him one up. Forrester got into difficulties at the 13th and had to jick up four up. Forrester won the fourteenth and the match by 5 and 4.

In a match between Killick and Anderson the latter became four down at the eighth. He won the 9th and 10th but lost the 11th in 4 to 3. Killick proceeded to win the 12th and 13th. The 14th was halved, Killick winning the match by 5 and 4.

The final will be played to-morrow the 27th, over 36 holes.

The match between the Rangoon Golf Club and the Royal Calcutta Golf Club was played to-day over the Royal Calcutta Golf Club Course, singles in the forenoon and foursomes in the afternoon. Calcutta Gold Club won the singles by 8 points to 2 and the Foursomes by 6 points to 4.

The following were the results:

SINGLES.

J J Latta (Calcutta) beat J H Drinkall (Rangoon) by 5 and 3. G. D. Forrester (Calcutta) bet G P Pakenham Walsh (Rangono) 2 and 1.; E J Anderson, (Calcutta) beat A D Williams (Rangoon) 3 and 2; C. P Johnstone (Calcutta) beat A E H Killick (Rangoon) 6 and 4; H F Robertson (Rangoon) beat K. Ainslie (Calcutta) 2 and 1.; R H. Craig, (Calcutta) beat H S Bowley (Rangoon) 3 and 2.; B. K. Reid (Rangoon) beat S K Scott (Calcutta) 6 and 4; J J M Davenport (Calcutta) beat T E Brown (Rangoon); 1 up. J. S. Ker (Calcutta) beat W H. Begbie (Rangoon) 6 and 4; G. Downer (Calcutta) beat R E Jardine, (Rangoon) 3 and 2.

FOURSOMES.

Walsh and Bowley (Rangoon) beat Forrester and Ainslie (Calcutta) 2 and 1.; Anderson and Johnstone (Calcutta) beat Williams and Killick, (Rangoon) 3 and 2.; Drinkall and Jardine, (Rangoon) beat Latta and Scott (Calcutta), 2 up.; Craig and Downie (Calcutta) beat Robertson and Brown (Rangoon), 2 up. Ker and Davenport (Calcutta) beat Reid and Begbie (Rangoon) 2 and 1.

TENNIS IN POONA.

The following are the results of the matches played on Tuesday and Wednesday:

Sanghani beat Purandhare 6—2, 6—3.

Lele and Gadgil beat Gore and Gaikwad 6—1, 6—4.

Kurney and Pardeshi beat Mankad and Naik 6—1, 6—5.

Raja Ayer and Subba Rao beat Goie and Gadgil 6—3, 6—4.

S Sutar and Bhuskute beat Godbole and Bhusari 6—1, 6—2.

Ponksho and Pavar beat Bagal and Paranjapye 6—3, 6—4.

Vartak and Mehendale beat Bhagvat and Sanghani 2—6, 6—2, 6—2.

FOOTBALL IN POONA. .....

The 6th Foot Ball match of the Tournaments held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona, was played on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds on 25th, between King George V B. Team and Hyderabad, and ended in a win for the latter by 1 goal to nil.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Following are results of football matches played to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa one, West Ham one; Blackburn two, Preston nil; Bolton two, West Prom nil; Burnley nil, Middlesbro. nil; Liverpool nil, Newcastle one; Nottingham two, Chelsea nil; Bnolfield one, Cardiff City one; Tottenham one, Huddersfield nil

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford City two, Bury two; Bristol City nil, Crystal Palace nil; Clapton one, Leicester City nil; Coventry five, The Wednesday one; Fulham one, Hull City one; Manchester one, Barnsley two; Nelson two, Derby County one; Oldham two, Leeds United two; Stockport two, Blackpool one; Match between Port Vale and South Shields had not produced any scores when it was abandoned owing to snow.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION.)

Bournemouth two, Brentford four; Gillingham three, Norwich City one; Luton nil, Brighton nil; Merthyd three, Newport three; Millwall two, Portsmouth nil; Plymouth four, Exeter City nil; Queen's Park nil, Charlton nil; Reading three, Bristol two; Southend one, Aberdare one; Swansea Town one, Watford nil.

NORTHERN SECTION.

Barrow one, Darlington nil; Chesterfield three, Rotherham one; Doncaster one, Bradford one; Grimsby two, Crewe nil; Halifax one, Hartlepools nil; Lincoln City nil, Rochdale two; Southport one, Accrington nil; Walsall three, Wigan Borough nil; Match between N. Brighton and Wolverhampton was not played while result of that between Tranmere and Ashington is missing.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Scores in match between Third Lanark and Dundee stood at one when match was abandoned.—Reuter.

LEAGUE RESULTS

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The following are the results of the football matches played to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 3, Manchester 0; Cardiff 3, Sheffield United 1; Chelsea 1, Nottingham 1; Everton 2, Sunderland 3; Huddersfield 2, Tottenham 1; Middlesborough 3, Burnley 0; New Castle 2, Liverpool 1; Notts County 1, Arsenal 2; Preston 0, Blackburn 1; West Brom 0, Bolton 5; Westham 1, Aston Villa 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 0, Stockport 0; Barnsley, Manchester 0; Crystal Palace 1, Bristol 0; Derby County 6, Nelson 0; Hull city 4, Fulham 2; Leeds United 5, Oldham 0; Liecester 1, Clapton 2; Stoke 2, Bradford City 0; Wednesday 2, Coventry 0.

THIRD DIVISION, (Second Section.)

Aberdare 5, Southend 2; Brentford 2, Bournmouth 0; Brighton 4, Luton 0; Bristol Rovers 0, Reading 0; Charlton 3, Queen's Park 0; Exeter 0, Playmouth 4; New Port 4, Merthyr Town 4; Norwich City 1, Gillingham 0; Portsmouth 0, Millwall 1; Swindon 2, Northampton 0; Watford 2, Swansea town 2.

NORTHERN SECTION.

Accrington 2, Southport 0; Bradford 4, Doncaster 2; Crewe 0, Grimsby Town 0; Darlington 5, Barrow 1; Hartlepools 1, Halifax 3; New Brighton 1, Ashington 1; Rochdale 1, Lincoln city 0; Rotherham 1, Chesterfield 2; Wigam Borough 2, Walsall 1; Wolverhampton 2, Durham 1; Wrexham 1, Tranmere 1.

Match between Tranmere and Ashington played on 25th resulted in Tranmere 2; Ashington 4.

FATE OF "DIXMUDE."

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The Air experts express the opinion that the "Dixmude" has descended either on the sea or the desert owing to the lack of fuel. Meanwhile, it is hoped that at least some aboard have escaped. The dirigible carried parachutes, lifebuoys, ammunition and a week's supply of food and water.—Reuter.

SQUADRONS LEAVE TO RECONNOITRE.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Paris.—The Ministry of Marine, this morning, had no news of the "Dixmude". The Maritime prefect at Toulon has received the news that squadrons of army aeroplances have left Tuggurt to reconnoitre the desert.

S. S. "MO DAVIA" ON FIRE.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Freemantle.—A serious fire has occurred in the forward hold of S. S. "Moldavia" and the hold is being flooded at the rate of 3,000 gallons per minute. Cargo valued at £100,000 is endangered.—Reuter.

BRITISH COTTON TRADE.

NEED FOR INCREASING SUPPLIES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

An International cotton bulletin says that the trade of cotton goods in Britain is mostly unremunerative and the prospect of appreciable improvement is not apparent. It urges the utmost efforts to increase the supplies everywhere, as, if the demand increases, scarcity will cause inability to take full advantage thereof. It points out that, whereas most of the English mills ran twenty-four hours per week, the Japanese mills ran nineteen hours daily.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN LINES REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The annual report, of the Australian Commonwealth Lines by the shipbrokers, Messrs. Turner Davidson and Company, points out that while freights and prices for secondhand tonnage have decreased, cost of the new tonnage has increased by at least ten shilling per ton chiefly owing to a rise of price of steel plates. Last year has generally been depressing for shipowners. The breaking up of the market has been the chief outlet for old tonnage, Germany Italy and Holland being the principal buyers, 755,101 British and foreign tonnage was laid up in the United Kingdom to the quarter ended 1st October, of which 727,134 was British-owned, an increase of 45,999 compared with the figures of 1st July.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Colonel K G Buchanan arrived Government House, on Thursday.

Lt: Colonel and Mrs T W Pragnell left Government House, on Thursday.

His Excellency Sir L Wilson inspected the Bombay Water Works on Thursday afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 27.

The depression near middle of Bay caused local rain in Central Burma but now weakened considerably.

Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu report one inch each. Elsewhere weather has been dry.

Forecast:—Decrease in Burma.

A new English weekly called the "Radical" edited by Mr. Ramaswami Modaliar M.L.C. (Hony. Secy.) who served as one of the Secretaries, during the last term of the Council, and who is a leading figure in the present Ministerialist party, has appeared in Mdras.—A. P.

The "Leader" commenting on Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's presidential address says:—It is eminently characteristic of the man and of the Liberal politics. It is distinguished by qualities of frankness and straightforwardness, courtesy and urbanity, opportuneness and sober practical wisdom.—A. P.

An Allahabad message of Thursday's date says:—The Second Upper India Bengali Literary Conference is being held at Allahabad. Mr. Ramanand Chatterji of Calcutta who was to have presided was prevented by illness from coming. Sir P C. Banerji welcomed the delegates.—A P.

X'MAS IN ENGLAND.

FEEDING OF THE HOMELESS.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The fine, frosty Christmas morning in London was succeeded by soaking, wet and dismal weather which continued throughout the holidays. A lot of snow fell in the Midlands and North England. Christmas services were crowded, and a growing tendency to be observed is the use of flowers as well as evergreens for church decorations. Holiday-goers poured out from London but the exodus was counterbalanced by visitors from the provinces. It is noticeable that the habit of country families' coming to the metropolis this time of the year is increasing. Hotels vie with one another in providing forms of gaiety, and the Boxing Night wound up with every place of entertainmtnt filled to its utmost capacity. Less fortunate folk were not forgotten in the midst of festivities, patients in hospitals being particularly looked after by their supporters and other outside friends. The inmates of Poor Law institutions were given the traditional meals, while the Salvation and Church armies were foremost in relieving the needs of the necessitous, the former scouring high ways and by ways on the Christmas Eve for the homeless, and providing them with board and lodging for the whole of the Christmas Day.—Reuter

PROPOSED REUNION OF ANGLICAN AND R. C. CHURCHES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The fact that three private conferences have been held at Malines, in past two years, between the unofficial representatives of the Anglican and the Roman Catholic Churches with view to exploring the outstanding barriers between the two Churches, is revealed in a Christmas message on the subject of the reunion of the Churches which the Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed to Anglican Archbishops and Metropolitans. The principal Catholic representative was Cardinal Mercier, while Bishop Gore was amongst the five Anglicans at the third meeting a few weeks ago. The Conferences, the latter two of which were apparently held with the official cognisance of the Pope and the Archbishop, discussed *inter alia* the administrative problems which might arise if an agreement were reached on the doctrinal and historical questions sundering the two Churches. The Archbishop declared that discussions were still in an elementary stage. No estimate could yet be formed regarding their ultimate value, but it seemed that indubitable good must ensue, and it was impossible to doubt whether further conversations must follow, though he admitted that difficulties were immense and might prove sometimes unsuperable. The Archbishop considers that the position of the Church Reunion Movement in Britain itself is fraught with abundant hope, while from Overseas reports are steadily arriving showing an eager welcome to the appeal for reunion received both in the non-Episcopalian and the Episcopalian Churches.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS. COMMITTEE

AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission has decided to send out invitations to the members of the expert committees. Sir Robert Kindersely replaces Sir Montagu Norman. The three American members will be Messrs. Owen Young, Dawes (a Chicago banker), and Robinson (a Los Angeles Banker).—Reuter.

JAPANESE REGENT FIRED AT.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Tokyo.—While the Regent was proceeding towards the Diet, this morning, a youth of twenty fired a cane gun at the Imperial automobile samshing its windows. The Prince was not hurt and he proceeded to the Diet.—Reuter.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The bullet narrowly missed the head of His Royal Highness but he read the speech in the Upper House in the calmest manner and returned to the Palace strongly guarded. The assailant was dressed as a workman and is believed to be insane. He was seized by an angry crowd but was protected and arrested by the police who are of opinion that others are implicated. The attack was unprecedented. Feeling in the country is high. Viscount Iriye is attending the Prince who was slightly injured by broken glass.—Reuter.

FIRE AT FUKUOKA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Nagasaki.—A fire broke out, last night, at the Imperial University of Fukuoka. The entire building of the Engineering College was destroyed. Damage is estimated to be five million yen.—Reuter.

[Fukuoka, is a town in the island of Kinshini, Japan.]

MEXICAN SITUATION.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

London.—The Mexican Consul in London has received a telegram stating that, after violent fighting, the Government forces captured Puebla, where the majority of the rebel forces were concentrated, capturing a thousand prisoners with arms and ammunition. Pursuit of the rebels is continuing. The victory of the Government forces constitutes a decisive blow against the rebels.—Reuter.

The Dharma Parishad meetings called in persuance of the resolution passed at the last Sanatan Dharma Mahasabha will commence its sittings at Benares on the 10th January instead of 3rd January.

MATUNGA STRIKE.

PRAYER TO GOVERNOR TO INTERCEDE.

HUGE PROCESSION OF WORKMEN.

About 5,000 workmen who have been thrown out of work by reason of the lock-out of the Matunga Workshops of the G.I.P. Railway, assembled at the Workmens' Institute, Parel, at 2 p.m. on Thursday and started in a procession for the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, at 4 p.m. They wended their way towards the Byculla Bridge, the Parsi Statue, Golpitha, and Sandhurst Road and arrived at exactly 6 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya. On the way the men acted in a most orderly and exemplary manner and drew the sympathy of thousands of citizens who were touched at the plight of the workers. They carried with them flags and placards with inscriptions in Marathi such as—"We have not gone on strike," "We are willing to go to work", "Injustice to 5,500 workmen of the Matunga Workshops," etc. The police accompanied the procession for keeping "law and order" as usual. The small compound of the Marwadi Vidyalaya was packed with workmen and there was no sufficient room even to stand. All along the proceedings continued the men behaved peacefully and heard the speeches attentively.

Mr F. J. Ginwalla in opening the proceedings said the whole trouble arose out of the medical examination. A few workmen at first waited upon the Carriage and Wagon Departments to represent their grievances in regard to this examination. Mr. Bell, the Superintendent, told the people at that time that he would deduct the hour that they had not worked and in the meantime called the police. When the police came at about 3 p.m. on that day a collision occurred between the police and the workmen which resulted in some damage to the railway property. He thought if the police had not assaulted the men first, the men would not have got excited with consequent damage. He had also made enquiries in regard to the allegation that some workmen had followed the doctor for assaulting him, and he found that allegation baseless, as no man had followed him. Subsequently the railway authorities declared a lock-out over this trivial incident. Even granting, he said, that a few men were at fault, that did not justify the railway company to penalise 5,500 men. The men, however, had expressed regret for what he happened and requested the railway authorities to allow them to resume work on their giving a guarantee to behave in future. The fact is, he said, that the railway company is against the Union and wants to break the spirit of the Union. So long as the railway company is not Indianised and placed under State control, he feared, the same state of things would go on. He appealed finally H. E. the Governor and the citizens of Bombay to intervene on behalf of the starving thousands and enable the the workmen to earn their daily bread once again. Mr Jhabwala after giving the history of the whole lock-out from the beginning said though they had grown grey in the Company's service they were dismissed by a single stroke of the Company's pen and they were losing their gratuities, and services therefore Mr. Jhabwala appealed to the public of Bombay to intercede on behalf of the men. The Governor was approached on the question and all constitutional steps were exhausted. He was prepared to leave the case even on arbitration. But if he found that men were dying he warned the public of great harm being done. There was a good deal of industrial unrest at present in the town and though at certain places the men had behaved rudely yet their cause as a whole was justified. Concluding Mr. Jhabwala stated that the poor were exploited everywhere and unless a check were put upon the rising tendencies among the people towards capitalism the poor would still further be reduced to poverty and when brought to their own would create constant trouble.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Jhabwala then placed the following resolutions which were duly seconded and supported and passed unanimously. That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay prays to H. E. the Governor of Bombay to intercede early on behalf of the starving thousands of employees who have been thrown out of employment from the G.I.P. Railway Workshops at Matunga as a result of the lock-out declared by the authorities taking into consideration the splendid services given by the workmen at the time of the late war by manufacturing war materials.

This public meeting also requests the citizens of Bombay to sympathise with the lot of G.I.P. Railway workshops employees who are suffering owing to the obduracy of the G. I. P. Railway Administration which failed to remedy the grievances regarding the method of the medical examination although protest against these grievances were made in the "G.I.P. Union Herald" This public meeting requests the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway Company to speedily terminate the present lock-out as the men's Union is prepared to give an undertaking that there will be no repetition of an incident like this in future. That this meeting requests the Agent to recognise the Union so that the officers and the staff may sit to gether to remedy the grievances in time before they grow.

A gentleman at the end of the meeting gave Rs. 10 towards the Sustenance Fund of the men and Mr. Jinwalla hoped other citizens too would give their mites for the men who were starving now.

STRIKE SITUATION.

NO FRESH DEVELOPMENT.

On Thursday morning about 1,000 weavers of the Jacob Sassoon Mill collected near the mill and discussed the situation brought about by the fresh development since Wednesday. Mr. Jhabwalla who was present on the spot since early morning advised the people to resume work pending the settlement of the dispute; but the majority of them were not inclined to do so. The police seeing a big crowd congregating near the premises asked Mr. Jhabwalla to move on to some other place as they thought the crowd was obstructing the public roads. Mr. Jhabwalla then asked the people to disperse who did so quietly without any trouble. The mill agents as announced before were ready to pay off the weavers on Thursday who did not resume work and a number of them received their dues in the course of the day.

FATAL KITE FLYING.

On Thursday at about 7-30 a.m. Pratap Mathuralal, a Hindu boy residing with his father on the second floor of Jariwala building, Hughes Road was flying a kite near the railing of his verandah when he lost his balance and fell on the footpath below a height of about forty feet. He was picked up and taken upstairs to his room where he died in a few minutes.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

On Wednesday evening Sonibai, (7) a Hindu girl, residing on the Tardeo Flats with her parents was kneading flour with her back to the fire when her skirt caught fire and she was extensively burnt about her body. She was removed to J. J. Hospital where she died subsequently.

At the Coroner's inquest, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

S. S. "Dongola", with English Mails leaves at 2 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec 28 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 10m; Sunset 6h. 10m.
Dec 29 (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 11m.; Sunset 6h. 10m.
Dec 30 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 11m; Sunset 6h. 11m.
Dec. 31 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 11m.

BAND AT SIR MEHTA GARDENS.

The Band of he 1t. Bn. G. I. P. Ry, Regt. A. F. I. will play a programme of music at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens to-day (Friday), commencing from 5.30 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per s.s. "Janus" via Dhanushkod. and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 31st instant.

STEAMER MUVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Kashmir" with the mails from Bombay of 22nd instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

The P and O mail steamer "Plassy" with the mails from London of the 20th instant arrived at Port Said at 8-30 p.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 3 a.m. the following day.

O S K's steamer Ryujin Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 23rd instant and is due to arrive here on 27th instant.

The N Y K steamer "Genoa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 24th December and is due to arrive here on 18th January.

S S Lima Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 28th December and is due to arrive here on Saturday morning the 29th.

The B I s.s. "Margha" which left Bombay on the 14th instant arrived Suez on the afternoon of the 25th idem.

The Local Agents of the P & O S N Company intimate that the Homeward mail steamer "Mantua" leaving Bombay on the 5th January 1924 will proceed as far as Marseilles only. Parcels for countries beyond France will not therefore be forwarded by that steamer.

THE MATAGON INSTITUTE.

The annual Christmas Sports will come of on Sunday the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of the Church of Our Lady of Glory, Parel Road, Byculla, when Mr. Joseph Baptista will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ MARATHI SCHOOL.

As many guardians have found it inconvenient to send their children to the school in January, it has been decided to open the school on the 1st March 1924 at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.). Boys and girls registering their names before the date will be exempted from paying the entrance fees.

SHIKAR IN MORVI.

Mr. Manilal Goculdas Muichand, President of the Bombay Shroff Association, has sent the following telegram to His Highness Thakore Shree Lakhdhirji, Morvi:—"Bombay Shroff Association views Shikar in Your Highness territory as unnecessarily injuring public feeling and contravening agelong tradition of Morvi. In name of humanity humbly pray Your Highness to stop."

MUSLIM GUZARATHI WRITERS' ASSN.

An emergency meeting of the Muslim Guzarathi Writers' Association will be held at Insaf Office, Islampura, to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. to consider the letter of one Tehlram written to the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation regarding slaughter of cows.

VIZAGAPATAM CYCLONE CONGRESS RELIEF.

Sjt. V. J. Gupta, Treasurer, Town Congress Relief Committee, acknowledges with thanks the following further contributions up to the evening of the 13th instant:—

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 650; Jamshedpur, through Mr. B. Ramalingaswamy, Rs. 500; Keshav Narainji, Eatawah, Rs. 4; Daulat Ram Saiva, Lahore, Rs. 10; Dr. S. Seetaramasastry, Coonoor, Rs. 3; Andhras, Shalimar, Rs. 100; Sympathiser, Poona, Re. 1. Total Rs. 1,268.

ENTERTAINMENT TO HINDU TEAM.

On Sunday, the 10th instant, at 9 a.m., the players of the Hindu Team were entertained at Santa Cruz by the Villar Villa Tennis Club at the bungalow of Mr. Narotamdas Bhanji known as Villar Villa, when the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta presided. All the players of the Hindu Team were present at the function except Mr. Shivram and Mr. Joshi who were a little indisposed. There was a fairly large audience including a number of ladies and certain distinguished visitors from Bombay.

BHAVNAGAR STATE PRAJA MANDAL.

A meeting of the Bhavnagar State Praja Mandal will be held on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Hira Bang, when the rules and constitution of the Mandal will be discussed and adopted and the office-bearers and the members of the Managing Committee for the year 1924 will be elected. All persons who are subjects of the Bhavnagar State are requested to attend.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Catholic Young Men's Association, Charni Road, celebrated the Christmas festivities on Tuesday in a manner befitting the occasion. Mr. C. S. Andrade, the energetic Secretary of the Institution, arranged for different items of entertainment, and in the evening a grand Christmas Dinner was got ready at which all the members took part. The function was brought to a close late at night after speeches and songs amidst great eclat and enthusiasm.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA, POONA.

The following are the results of the matches that were played on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana Courts:—

23rd Evening:—Aurangabadkar beat Dr. Gokhle 6-2, 6-2. Sutar and Bhuskute beat Sirnaik and Bhosle 6-1, 6-2.

24th Morning:—Vartak beat Kurney 8-6, 6-4. Lele beat Gaikwad 6-0, 6-3. Raja Ayer and Subbarao beat Joshi and Joshi M. C. 6-2, 6-3. Godbole and Bhusari beat Barve and Bapat 5-7, 6-1, 6-2.

24th Evening:—Mudliar and Lucka beat Gokhle and Sohani 8-6, 7-5. Raja Ayer beat Gadgil 6-2, 6-2. Subbarao beat Jaya 11-9.

25th Morning:—Devdhar beat Nikam 6-3, 6-2. Raja Ayer beat Dr. Bapat 6-2, 6-2. Vartak beat Mehandale B. K. 6-3, 5-7, 6-3.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The Hon. Mia Sir Mahomed Shafi, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., will deliver a lecture on "Muslim Education" in the Hall of the Union, Chowpatty Sea Face on Sunday 30th December at 6 p.m. (S.T.). The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

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NOTICE.

All Mofussil Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account* or *Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle.

PRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1923.

(657th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE NATION'S HOPE.

On the eve of the opening of the Indian National Congress at Cocanada, it is too late to seek to influence the minds of those who will take part in an assembly whose deliberations will be so momentous to the fate of India. We can only repeat the belief and hope we have so often expressed, and which we have reason to believe is shared by all our readers: that the result of those deliberations will be a great revival of Constructive work upon the straight lines of Mahatma Gandhi's programme of non-violent non-co-operation. No-one in the Congress Camp has any need to concentrate upon *destructive* work, or even give a moment's thought to it. Everyone needs to concentrate upon constructive work, with the certainty that in the course of the constructive work, and in proportion to its efficacy, everything deserving of destruction will inevitably be destroyed. We repeat what we have said, or tried to say, so many times: that national education means not the education of a favoured few on lines however different from those followed in Government institutions, but the education of the nation as a whole; that Swaraj means a self-supporting, self-reliant national existence which must be built up from within by education, self-effacement, discipline and the spirit of brotherhood, and which can never, even imaginably, be conceded from without, or wrested by assault from any adversary; that the use of *khaddar*, the removal of untouchability, the cultivation of a sense of nationhood—of common interest and human brotherhood between communities—all these are but different aspects of the same purpose, which is the building of a strong, united, self-reliant and above all, *righteous* Indian nation. These ought not to be worked by different agencies, lest one or other of these aspects should be looked on as a side-issue, apart from ordinary Congress work, as has been the case with National Education (which has been side-tracked entirely) and the Removal of Untouchability, which has been too much neglected. All these things can and should be the work of the main army of Non-Violent Non-Cooperation, that is of the regular Congress Organisation. The organisation has never yet been strong enough to do them thoroughly; it was on the way to become strong enough when Mahatma Gandhi was imprisoned; but it has deterioratetd very sadly in the months which have elapsed since then. If Indian Swaraj is ever to be attained, the organisation must be strengthened and reformed and so extended as to embrace every village and community however "backward" or remote, in this great country. It is the interest of every party in the Congress, of every one in India—nay, we believe of everybody in the world—that this tremendous work of nation building on the foundation of righteousness—should be pressed forward with the greatest possible rapidity. No party in or out of the Congress, not the most ardent "Liberal" or "Moderate", not even the most ardent British opponents of Swaraj for India can for a moment contend that this work can be done through Councils, whether by mending or ending them, or by a concession or an ordinance bestowed by anyone however powerful, or by any other method than that to which Mahatma Gandhi pointed when he laid down the Constructive Programme of Non-Violent Non-Cooperation. Violence would spoil it altogether, for it would at once extinguish the light of hope which Indian Swaraj bears on high for all the nations of the earth—the hope that at last there is going to arise a nation more mighty than all other nations for the cause of progress, because its claim to independence has been made in righteousness and founded upon faith in the Almighty Power of God.

DR. SAPRU'S ADDRESS.

The address delivered by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru at the National Liberal Federation of India, which is holding its session in Poona, was a characteristically Liberal performance—inadequate, unsatisfactory and wholly devoid of that authentic spark of inspiration which a living touch with the people alone gives. But it was fully in keeping with the atmosphere of unreality that surrounds the activities of our Liberal friends now gathered in Poona. No one visiting Poona to-day and watching the proceedings of the National Liberal Federation would feel that the Indian people were engaged in an earnest battle for the freedom of their country. The explanation is obvious. Among those who take part in these proceedings are men distinguished alike for their abilities and for their past service to the country, but they and all their colleagues have ceased to represent any one but themselves; for at the moment of the country's greatest need they failed it, some of them because of mistaken judgment, some because they lacked the courage to make sacrifice in the cause of the country and the rest because they found in the country's difficulties an opportunity to further their own personal interests. The measure of the wide gulf that exists between the Liberals and the vast majority of their countrymen is given in the presidential address of Dr. Sapru, which contains no reference to the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi, to the campaign of repression during the last two years, to the official assault against the Akali Movement and to the feelings agitating the minds of Muslims regarding the freedom of their Holy Places from non-Muslim control. Dr. Sapru, being himself in part responsible for the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi and for the campaign of repression of which the object was to thwart the aspiration of the country for freedom, his silence on these two questions is easily understood. But no Indian professing to speak in a representative capacity could claim that his "representative capacity" was genuine if he maintained silence about the imprisonment of the nation's beloved leader.

Dr. Sapru devoted his address to the consideration of three topics—Kenya and his own performance at the Imperial "entertainment," the crisis in the Liberal Party and the extension of the Government of India Act by "constitutional" means. As regards the first topic, Dr. Sapru was singularly unfortunate in that his eminent colleague, Mr. Sastri, had anticipated him by an outspoken utterance which has deprived his own halting and inadequate performance of what little effect it might otherwise have produced. Dr. Sapru said little more than what he had already said on the day he arrived in Bombay from England. He asks his countrymen that so far as the Dominions other than South Africa and the Crown Colonies, including Kenya, are concerned, they must give a patient trial to his scheme of Committees which has been adopted by the Imperial Conference and do nothing in the meantime which may prejudice the course of negotiations with the Dominions or the Colonial Office in regard to Kenya. We admire Dr. Sapru's optimism, but it is the optimism which made him flout the wishes of his countrymen and take part in the deliberations of the Imperial Conference which resulted in his surrender of his country's interests. Since his return to India, Dr. Sapru has learnt of the determined opposition of British Columbia to the enfranchisement of domiciled Indians and of the Immigration Ordinance which the Governor of Kenya has drafted loyally carrying into effect the decision of the British Cabinet, to all intents and purposes, to stop the immigration of Indians. Yet he asks his countrymen to remain passive and await the result of the negotiation with the help of his Committee in spite of the fact that the Duke of Devonshire clearly gave him to understand that there was no prospect of the Kenya decision being modified.

The explanation of Dr. Sapru's attitude is to be found in the Liberal mentality, which shirks the logical conclusion of the premises it accepts. Dr. Sapru feels that "unless and until India first achieves self-government, the position of her nationals abroad must always continue to be more or less unsatisfactory" but he does not realise, as Mr. Sastri has realised, that, therefore, all the energies of the nation must now be bent to have a Government that it could make and unmake as a free people, that, what is more important, "all talk of moderate and immoderate, of extreme and mean in Indian politics has *now* (our italic) no meaning" and that "all must unite round this banner of Dominion status *promptly* (our italic again.)" The verdict of the electorate has no lesson for Dr. Sapru except this that the Liberal party must organise itself again ostensibly "to educate public opinion", but in effect to thwart the effort of their countrymen to win freedom. For, having himself shown how diarchy has failed, the Ministers having been expected to make bricks out of straw, and the position in the Central Government being "even more unsatisfactory," Dr. Sapru asks his friends to prevent this facade of sham being destroyed by a policy of obstruction and to pin their faith to deputations and commissions. All talk of moderate and immoderate, of extreme and mean, has no meaning for Mr. Sastri who declares that *all* Indians must unite round the banner of freedom. This is the voice of the patriot as distinguished from that of the partisan in which Sapru speaks. And yet Dr. Sapru has the temerity to claim for the few for whom he speaks the succession to the traditions of Pherozeshah Mehta and Gokhale. Their countrymen will not grudge Dr. Sapru and his friends the inspiration which the work of Mehta and Gokhale has for every Indian, but there could be no greater injustice to the memory of the departed leaders than to suggest that they would have, in any circumstances, identified themselves with the policy of pusillanimity and divorce from the sentiments and aspirations of the people, which is miscalled "Liberalism."

Notes of the Day.

Poverty in India.

Sir George Lloyd, ex-Governor of Bombay, referred in his speech at the Conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce to the so-called wealth of India and inferred from it her capacity to pay more to members of All-India Services. We have already shown how baseless were the inferences and conclusions of Sir George Lloyd. We have received support from a book published on "Indian Cotton" by Mr. Arnold Pears, Secretary of the International Federation of Cotton, who visited India some time back. He stated that the annual value of the average farm production per head was Rs. 40 and that Lord Curzon computed the average income per head at Rs. 30. He further mentions that others maintain that the figure is too high and compares it with incomes of foreign countries. The wealth per head of the population in India has been estimated as being between £10 and £25, of the United Kingdom £302, France £252, United States £216, Germany £156. And yet it is in such a country, that, as Sir Chimanlal Setalvad pointed out to the Lee Commission, the average cost per unit per annum of the Civil Service works out roughly at Rs. 20,000 now as against the former average of Rs. 13,000 and even this does not take account of the burden on account of leave and furlough and other allowances. If this is added the average per unit will be considerably greater and yet India is expected to pay much more to members of all these favourite Civil Services.

The Hindu-Muslim Problem.

Mr. P. R. Lele writes:

"The Hindu-Muslim problem is one which ought to be most delicately treated. At the same time the treatment must not be either local or symptomatic. It must be tackled as a whole and the heart of the trouble must be treated. I do not want to suggest any particular prescription. I am only suggesting the angle from which the problem should be examined and dealt with. I cannot be suspected of partiality for Mr. C. R. Das or the Council-party but do resent the way in which the Hindu-Muslim pact made by him in Bengal is attacked. I cannot approve of the clandestine manner of adopting it in a conclave of the Bengal Council Party and then smuggling it into the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee which is just now packed with Councilites. The attempt to find a localised solution of a national problem is greatly to be deplored. These deplorable facts do not surprise me because I never expected better of either Mr. Das or the Council party whose obnoxious activities in Bengal are being exposed in your columns by one of your correspondents from time to time. These are the defects on which the pact, for which Mr. Das and Maulana Azad are responsible, ought alone to be condemned. But it is being condemned by many, great and small, for conceding too much to the Mahomedans in respect of so-called religious rights as well as Government posts etc. I am not at all comparing the merits of the draft National Pact signed by Lala Lajpat Rai and Dr. Ansari to those of Das Azad Pact. No pact should be condemned by Hindus merely because it proposes to concede too much to Muslims. The haggling spirit, the insistent spirit, the "take" spirit is not going to bring about friendship and fellow-feeling, a feeling of real comradeship between the two principal communities which alone will solve the Hindu-Muslim problem. Lokamanya cannot be charged with being weak or with being a Gandhist. Even he said at Lucknow in December 1916. "If all real power is to be handed over to Indian Muslims, I shall be content." Mahatma was a man of love, of the "give" spirit and would certainly not condemn a Hindu-Muslim pact for its conceding too much to Mahomedans. We must never forget that Shaukat Ali courageously told a Muslim interrogator at a meeting that out of gratitude to Gandhi, Muslims must maintain peace even if their women were mishandled by Hindus. It was the "give" spirit of Gandhi that alone could give this courage to Maulana Shaukat Ali. If a particular pact concedes too much in apparent advantages to Mahomedans, we should show the injustice to the better sort of Mahomedans by our forbearance and service. I have no faith in any political solution of these communal questions. But no sort of solution will last if it is based on the haggling spirit. Magnanimity, love, the "give" spirit alone will bring forth a real and lasting solution.

A Bishop on Indian Education.

The forty-sixth Convocation of the University of the Punjab was held last week. The Convocation address was delivered by the Right Revd. H. B. Durrant M.A.D.D., the Bishop of Lahore. Doctor Durrant, although unacquainted with the Punjab University has spent twenty years in an Indian college of the Allahabad University. His address, however, inspite of that experience, reveals but a superficial appreciation of the educational needs of the country. The 'text' of the Reverend Bishop's address was a passage from Bergson's writings to which he referred as the wisest and most suggestive reflection on human life ever penned, an estimate which the exercise of a little academic restraint in phraseology might have made more acceptable. Reviewing human history for the last one hundred years, Bergson wrote some ten years ago that the net result of the amazing strides made by Physical Science during those years had been to 'give man a body of a vastly increased size,' without a corresponding growth in man's spirit. These vastly increased powers of a man, as Bergson says, are still at the service of the old sins, the old lusts, the old ambitions, the old selfishness. Improved means of locomotion do not cure the unhappy village that suffers from quarrels and ambitions and hatred. This is a familiar thought to those who have listened to Mahatma Gandhi's condemnation of modern civilization. Mahatmaji would go further than Bergson and declare that improved means of locomotion, the 'enlarged body' would make that village worse. It is spirit that needs enlarging. Mahatmaji would say that the spirit needs to be saved from this new monster in whom it cannot dwell. Many of India's graduates only acquire a facility to use these extended organs and often look upon them as synonymous with civilization. They leave their ancestral village homes, yet untouched by much of this glamour, to settle in large towns. The Bishop of Lahore did well to draw their attention to this suggestive text from the writings of the great philosopher of France.

The Reform That Is Necessary.

The Bishop then reminded the new graduates of the great emphasis that Cardinal Newman puts on the idea that education is not primarily acquisition of knowledge, but training of faculty and he referred to the value of a literary education which it has become a fashion to run down in these days, as designed to develop the imagination. The complaint of the 'Pater familias' who, ground down by poverty himself, sends his son to college by often denying to himself all comforts of life and not seldom some of its necessities, that his son should be engaged in a futile effort to appreciate the beauty of Keats' "Ode to a Grecian Urn" or Shelly's "Skylark," is intelligible from the point of view of the boy's having to earn a livelihood. But on its own merits this kind of literary education is hopelessly futile. The Lord Bishop's experience soon taught him the need of radically revising the course and substituting George Elliot, Robert Louis Stevenson and Thomas Carlyle for the ethereal beauty of Keats' verse. It is not merely the substitution of Stevenson and Carlyle for Shakespeare and Shelly that Punjab and India needs but the radical reform of the system. The Lord Bishop, in defence of literary education, talked about the grinding or the grounding that he received in his days in the classics and then added: "To you in India, English Literature from Chaucer to Shakespeare and Shakespeare to Walter Pater and Robert Louis Stevenson takes the place taken by classics to my generation in England." His twenty years' experience of Indian education has not cured him of this delusion. The Bishop believes in all this to cultivate in the undergraduate an appreciation of Beauty. Has he never heard of the Indian classics on which the imagination of scores of centuries has fed without exhausting those treasure-houses of art and beauty? Is there in the realm of human effort a work of greater artistic perfection than the Mahabharat? Let our youngmen's minds be steeped in the epic grandeur of their ancient classics and they will enrich their country with products of their imagination in Art and Literature. The restoration of the national tradition in Education and not mere substitution of Carlyle for Shakespeare is the essential need of Indian education.

Sydney Smith on Taxation.

The "New Leader" quotes the following passage from an article by Sydney Smith in the "Edinburgh Review" of 1820, which comes near to expressing the ideal of the Whole-hoggers:

"Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon every thing which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste—taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion—taxes on everything on earth, and in the waters under the earth—on everything that comes from abroad, or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health—on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal—on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribands of the bride—at bed or board, 'couchant or levant,' we must pay. The schoolboy whips his taxed top—the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road.—and the dying Englishman pouring his medicine, which has paid 7 per cent., into a spoon that has paid 15 per cent. flings himself back upon his chintz bed which has paid 22 per cent., and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a licence of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from 2 to 10 per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chapel: his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble, and he is then gathered to his fathers—to be taxed no more."

The Goa Flood Relief Fund.

Hon. Secretaries of the above Fund write:

"It is published for the information of the contributors to the above fund that an amount of nearly three thousand eight hundred rupees has been collected in Bombay up-to-date since August last. The flood-stricken people were already given immediate relief in the form of food, clothing etc from the various funds collected in various parts of Goa. As this fund was organised late and its field of activities was far from the flood-stricken area the Committee of the above fund appointed an independent Committee of several respectable men in Goa to inquire and make report of the condition there and to suggest the way in which the fund should be utilised. The Committee informs that the persons affected are in a great need of housing accommodation and that this fund should help in providing it. The Committee has promised in its letter dated 15th instant to send a final detailed report of all the inquiries made by them with their recommendation by the end of December 1923 and definitely suggests that the amount should not be remitted till the report is submitted. The amount will be sent after the report is fully considered."

Vinayak Savarkar.

The correspondence which has lately appeared concerning the health of Vinayak Savarkar brings into relief once more the attitude of the Bombay Government in persisting, in the face of a strong public opinion, to keep him shut up behind prison bars, though his brother Ganesh Savarkar was released many months ago. The obduracy of the Government of Bombay is likely to be construed by many, who have watched with regret the wrecking of a career of great promise, as vindictive. They have offered no explanation as to why they think it necessary still to keep Vinayak in prison, though it is obvious that after a long stay in the Andamans he has sufficiently expiated his "crime." The tragedy of the matter is that Savarkar for his exuberant patriotism was given two sentences of transportation—a monstrous thing which is possible only under the modern civilisation of Europe. During the last war, Savarkar, despite the fact that his physical spirits had been crushed under the Indian penal system, offered to serve as a volunteer in any capacity and in any part of the world, because he, among other things, must have believed that the war was being fought for great ends, for the vindication of the principles for which he struggled. But the Indian bureaucracy, with its unshakeable distrust and suspicion of Indian "agitators" and political convicts, rejected his offer and Savarkar continued to rot in the Andamans. Then came the Indian Jail Committee, and the Government of India had to abandon the Andamans—which Col. Gidney is now trying to colonise with Anglo-Indians—and the life-convicts were removed to Indian jails. Vinayak was at first confined at Ratnagiri and then removed to Yeravda.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

STRAY THOUGHTS

(By LALA LAJPATRAI.)

II.*

It is necessary that we should be clear in our thought; because clarity and consistency of action is impossible without clarity of thought: What is our aim and what is our goal. Nationhood and Swarajya? Yes, but what do we mean by either or both? A patched up unity and a patched up Swarajya or a real chemical unity incorporating all of us into one single whole with a determination to be and remain a whole for all time to come and under all circumstances. Our critics say that our present unity is a mere lip unity, or at best a mechanical one with the sole object of turning out the British, so that after the British have cleared out, we may be free to fight out our battles on our right to supremacy in this land of many religions and many languages.

Our Aim.

Do we want a collection of mutually warring, struggling, competing religious communities with chances of victory or domination for whosoever turns out to be the strongest, the most efficient and the most powerful? Shall we flow each in its own bed, along side of each other without the one mixing its waters with the other and without all of us becoming one complete whole, to unite against a common enemy whenever there is one to fight out, but otherwise to remain separate, every one of us trying and devour and absorb the other whenever there is an opportunity for the same? Is that our conception of Unity?

Or

Are we arriving at a complete obliteration of all religious differences?

Is that possible? Is that desirable? Shall we not be poorer for it? Do not these different points of view constitute our inheritance? Are they not our wealth? Do they not distinguish us from the rest of this world? Is it for nothing that the world thinks that of all the peoples of the world Indians alone are truly religious? Is it for nothing that we have earned the distinction of being a nation of philosophers, in which every man, woman and child cares more for the ultimate and the permanent than for the temporary and the transient? Is it for nothing that the world gives us credit for simple living and high thinking? Are we ashamed of the fact that ours is a country of many faiths and many cultures? Is it impossible for us to win national freedom and be great in the comity of nations, without losing this distinction? If so, let us once for all come to the conclusion that our task is an impossible one: because I can think of no time and no

(Continued on page 9.)

* The previous article appeared in our issue of the 26th instant.

IN THE SERVICE OF ISLAM.

SITUATION AT COCANADA.

REACTION AGAINST SWARAJ PARTY.

CHANGE OF HEART—DAS'S MAXIMUM DEMAND!

(By our Special Representative.)

CONGRESS CAMP,
COCANADA, Dec. 27.

As the time for the commencement of the Congress is drawing near, there is greater excitement and there is a continuous inrush of delegates and spectators. The Congress grounds have always been crowded with people and prominent people as they arrive or depart are enthusiastically cheered. Though there are a number of side activities and minor conferences the chief interest continues to be centred on the doings of the Subjects Committee. An unusually large number of visitors has been admitted and ladies form no mean feature of the gathering but so far no substantial business has been possible. Owing to the discussion about the attitude of the various groups or individuals, informal talks have dominated the action of leaders as well as followers and the situation is unusually bristling with difficulties which have their origin in the provincial jealousies and rivalries. No changers from Bengal, C. P. Hindusthani and Maharashtra are implacable in their opposition to the Swaraj Party and apparently are in a mood to smell danger even in harmless things. They seem to be fighting shy of all reference to Delhi though from the Delhi compromise it is obvious that Non-Cooperation and the Triple Boycott remain unaffected, the only operative part—about the suspension of propaganda—being temporary, had ceased automatically to exist the moment the exigency had disappeared. It was obviously a tactical error to have disclosed somewhat prematurely either Sjt. Rajagopalachar or Das had agreed with each other in respect of the main position. At present all discussion is about words and forms but few of the opponents seem to have paid any heed to the spirit of the resolution which really aims at securing harmony and good understanding. As I have said above, the principle cause which militates against easy agreement is the personal element which weighs on the minds of the Bengal, C. P. Hindustani and Maharashtra leaders and in these provinces the Swarajists by gaining the Councils have lost the Congress—by which I mean that power has really passed into the hands of the no-changers, except in Bengal. In the latter province, "The Chronicle" readers are already aware there is much mutual recrimination over the elections and other matters and opponents of the Swarajists are obviously determined to turn the tables on the Swarajists as these are absolutely in a minority. The leader of the Swaraj Party also has realised it, apparently, and is not prepared to press any demand on the Congress but would be content with making the best of a bad bargain. It is not to be inferred that the followers of Mr. Das are content with his present attitude but these probably discount judiciousness of behaviour in the present temper of orthodox no-changers. Of this I shall deal more fully later. The Subjects Committee has adjourned till tomorrow morning.

SWARAJ PARTY'S DEMAND TO GOVT.

CONFERENCE AT COCANADA.

(Associated Press.)
COCANADA, Congress Camp,
December 27.

The Swaraj Party members of the Congress at a meeting to-day discussed the terms of the national demand to be presented to Government. Those present included the Hon. Mr K V Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr C R Das, Mr Vithalbhai Patel and Mr A Rangaswami Iyengar. It is understood wide divergence of opinion was expressed as to the minimum of the national demand. While Mr Vithalbhai Patel stood for immediate Swaraj, Mr C R Das, it is reported emphasised that his demand was first for a change of heart on the part of Government. It was agreed to draw up a draft of the national demand and forward it by the 15th of January for acceptance and that, in the meanwhile, a demand be made for the release of Mahatma Gandhi and the stopping of repression. If the demands of the nation were not conceded by Government, the Swaraj Party would launch on a policy of obstruction and block all legislative measures, including finance bills.

LEADER OF 1914 REBELLION.

MARITS CAPTURED,

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Cape Town.—Marits, the leader of 1914 Rebellion, who recently returned to Africa from Germany left Lourence Marquez for Pretoria with a view to surrendering and was arrested on crossing the border.—Reuter.

Washington.—A naval court martial has sentenced Captain Watson and Lieutenant Hunter, commanders of the destroyer squadron which crashed on the rocks on the Californian coast several months ago. Watson is reduced 150 numbers in the promotion list and Hunter one hundred.—Reuter.

INDIAN KHILAFATISTS' EFFORTS.

BRITAIN'S ANTI-MUSLIM POLICY.

THE AFGHAN DEVELOPMENT.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI AT KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(By our Special Representative.)
(Congress Camp),
COCANADA, Dec. 27.

The All-India Khilafat Conference meets to-day at 8 p.m. at the Khilafat pandal. The following is the translation of the President Maulana Shaukat Ali's address:—

"Allah-o-Akbar. Brothers,—It is a matter of great happiness to me that, with your permission, in my capacity as President of this year's All-India Khilafat Conference held at Cocanada, I am in a position to express my views about the stupendous work we have before us. You may be knowing that when released from the Betul jail, we, Mahomed Ali and myself, both went straight to Amritsar which had become an important battle-field after the Jallianwalla tragedy. You had done me the great honour of electing me as President of the Khilafat Conference in my absence this time. When I was in jail, I very much wanted that you should once more confer upon me this great honour this year also. We could not get any news of the outside jail. Nevertheless, accounts of the relaxation of efforts, and unpleasant communal disturbances did reach us from time to time. But I assure you, in spite of the iron gates of the jail and its four walls, never was I dismayed nor did I lose heart for a minute. On the contrary I always felt that the real time of work had at last arrived. It was for this reason that I looked forward to your conferring upon me the honour of electing me your President a second time so that I might be enabled to relate before you and the world at large the feelings that surged in my heart in the hope that these feelings of mine might perhaps touch the proper cord in your hearts.

Hearing heard my story, they are pleased;
I hear now that they have sent for a story-teller.

I am grateful to my dear brother and friend, Dr. Kitchlew, and also to my revered brother and companion of the Karachi jail, Pir Ghulam Mujadid Saheb, who, through some mysterious telepathic influences, divined my innermost feelings and withdrew their candidature for the Presidentship of this Conference.

How warmly has thou gladdened my heart with this rose-coloured wine,
May the Giver of all bounties, oh Cup bearer, prosper thy company!

TRUSTED, TRIED AND TRUE.

I hope I can rely on your indulgence if, by way of digression, I avail myself of this opportunity to tell you that, after a continued experience and close companionship of almost four years, I have found in my brother Saifuddin Kitchlew a sincere, honest, selfless, free-of-envy, and undaunted and intrepid worker. Along with others he and I were co-Secretaries of the Central Khilafat Committee. We lived in the same room and were thrown together all the twenty-four hours of the day. In each other's constant company I had full control over all the activities and, instead of being an impediment in my way, his services were at all times ungrudgingly placed at my disposal. I doubt if my own brother Mahomed Ali would have assisted me so loyally. God be thanked that, even in these days of adversity, we have got amongst us men of such stamp and calibre who command the confidence and respect not only of the Punjab but of the whole of India. This is a meagre but sincere acknowledgment of his services that I am making before you from this platform to-day. As to my revered brother, Pir Ghulam Mujadid, is there any one amongst us here in the Assembly to-day who, having met him once, has not carried away with him an indelible impression on his heart of his undoubted sincerity, profound devotion, self-sacrifice and true Islamic fervour? All these noble qualities were fully demonstrated in the jail at Karachi and on coming out of the jail it gave me great pleasure to learn that the first man who gave whole-hearted welcome to the resumption of Civil Disobedience was our brave and handsome Pir Sahab. Here is the man who, along with his hundreds of thousands of followers, will be the first to take the field and revive the old traditions of simple and sincere Muslims of the early decaded and pristine glories of Islam.

NO LEARNED SERMON.

Brothers, you are fully aware that I am neither a learned theologian nor can I claim to possess complete mastery of the political situation of the day. I have also no hesitation in confessing that in matters connected with the Khilafat and the Islamic world, many of my colleagues and co-workers possess greater knowledge than myself. There is, however, one thing which impelled me to entertain the ambition of presiding over the deliberation to-day and that is that, in the matter of understanding the feelings and mentality of the generality of the Mussalmans, there is not one amongst my co-religionists who can claim greater knowledge than myself. I enjoy this privilege not only because I constantly came in contact with them, but also as I belong to their own class and lacking full knowledge in matters religious and secular I unhesitatingly draw upon the learning of the Ulema on the one hand and the experience and sagacity of the political leaders on the other, and both have always ungrudgingly placed their help and advice entirely at my disposal. Do not, Gentlemen, therefore, expect to hear to-day a learned address replete with political wisdom and sagacity or full of minute intricacies respecting the legal and constitutional position of the Khilafat. What I will say will be the story of the sufferings of the heart of a simple-minded Mussalman who profits from experience and relies on his zeal and love for Islam and trusting God, jumps into the fray regardless of consequences and renders whatever service he can.

Oh Bulbul, keep on crying and bewailing,
Oh guest of the Cage, keep on entertaining the Fowler,
Be it wailing, crying or heart-burning sigh,
Oh thou unhappy heart, keep on doing what can'st.

HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS.

Brothers, before I open to you the volumes of my hopes and aspirations regarding the work before us, I should like, with your permission, to reiterate plainly and in unequivocal terms, the views of my co-religionists to the British Government. These views are not the views of the learned and the educated sections only, but they are the views of the man in the street. Also these ideas agitate the minds of every Muslim, man or woman, howsoever occupied he may be, at least once in 24 hours. Great Britain should clearly understand that sufferings and disasters have at last roused the Muslim world. Every fresh difficulty, hardship and calamity, every fresh plunder of a Muslim country, every fresh attempt at dissension among the faithful, no matter howsoever successful it may appear, shall have but one and only one result' it will rouse the Muslims to a greater consciousness of their responsibilities and prepare them still better to discharge their duties as Muslims. I take back your minds to 1910 and 1911 and compare the then state of affairs with the conditions obtaining in 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923 and what you see to-day is only the beginning of what is to follow. Greater difficulties are still ahead. Every Muslim now understands Great Britain. Ask any Muslim in any part of the globe—"Who is the greatest enemy of Islam?" You will get only one reply—"Great Britain and the English nation." I honestly and truly declare that this answer is a correct one. We are not foolish children and cannot permit any one to pull wool over our eyes. We cannot be deceived by sweet words. Thank God, we have able men amongst us who are capable of shouldering the responsibilities of the most important of the chancellories of Europe. We are fully aware that it is due to the wrong Muslim policy of her ministers that her Empire is showing visible signs of disintegration and if our warning is not listened to, the result will be nothing but wreck and ruin. It is only the beginning.

Oh Love, why dost thou cry?
Wait and see what is to follow.

ATTEMPTING THE IMPOSSIBLE.

You may hang Maulana Abul Kalam, impale Maulana Abdul Bari Sahib, crucify Maulana Abdul Majid, blow Dr. Kitchlew from the mouth of the gun, hack Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari to pieces, grind Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali and their friends to dust and scatter it to the winds so that no trace of it may be found anywhere and along with these destroy that true and religious Hindu who fought shoulder to shoulder with the Muslims in their fight for religion because he believed and believes that in the war of right and wrong it is the duty of truly religious-minded person to side with the righteous nay "bury alive" that brave Sirdar of Hindustan in Yerowda or light the fire and burn him alive as a martyr on the funeral pile—do all this but you cannot kill this genuine movement. All such attempts will lead to the disruption of the Empire. I request you with all respect and if it be necessary with folded hands not to ignore or treat us with indifference after our loud and repeated protest. This attitude will not benefit you in the long run. The time will come when you will be forced to accede to our demands and your belated acceptance of them will be of no avail nor will it then help you to say that you did not know? We have told you many a time before and we repeat it once more, that not all the Empires of the world, not all the wealth and treasure this earth holds, not all the kingdoms of the world, not even the choicest thing this universe can boast of can hold against an inch, nay not even an atom, of the holy land of Jazirat-ul-Arab and the holy places. You have, therefore, to revise your foreign policy and change its orientation or else under the present circumstances there can be but one course left to a God-fearing Muslim, man or woman. So long as one inch of the Jazirat-ul-Arab is under non-Muslim influence, a Muslim cannot have peace of mind. To-day looking to our disorganised condition and weakness you may laugh at my assertions. You may treat our warning with contempt, set up against us any number of our weak-hearted Muslim brethren, including some of the so-called Ulema, strangle us with the brute force at your command. But just as the divine existence cannot be obliterated by these puerile efforts, so also this movement set on foot by His humble devotees cannot be destroyed. But the Holy Quran very clearly lays down for us.

"They entertain the intention of puffing the Light of God, while He has determined to make it perfect, no matter how much the infidels take it ill."

"My prayer, my virtue, my life, my death, my standing, my sitting, and my every work is for my real Master, my real King, and for that Master who is the owner of both the worlds and is the creator."

We had forgotten this teaching and hence had sided with you, helped you in the war and formed two-thirds of the army which wrested Jerusalem from the hands of the soldiers of Islam, the brave Turks and the Khalifat ur Rasul and handed it over to you. These unfortunate Mussalmans had, for the paltry sum of ten or fifteen rupees, owing to their ignorance, disregarded the divine word and struck at the very root of Islam."

NEVER AN ENEMY.

Although I was not your enemy before but now I am your enemy as well as of your government. Believe me and don't listen to the advice of your councillors and flatterers. I pledge you that even in the heart of such a flatterer comes the thought of the Prophet and of God now and then though not daily, and would also he felt sorry like me. I feel sorry for these men and my heart grieves for them. I pray to God that just as He is kind on me and on you so also brighten their hearts with a light ray that they may also join us throwing their caps in the air and shouting mad like *Analhag*. It is of course possible. To be hopeless of this favour is a sin.

We have never abstained from the commission of sin
But God has never aggrieved our heart.
We tried our level best (to go to) the hell,
But Thine Kindness did not like it.

My words may seem harsh to you; but if you hear them with patience you would come to know that this is no bitter poison. On the other hand it contains the keynote of your government and of your nationality Mahomedans are now wide awake and the drowsiness has vanished-away. Every day would see them taking long strides towards progress. Retrogress is now impossible. All the efforts of the enemies would surely prove fruitless. My God and His Koran never speaks lie:—

"Among the weakest houses the weakest is of spider. All the efforts of the infidels and the heretics for deceiving the Mahomedans would be destroyed like the spider's web."

It is why my brother and my aged mother and like us many of our co-workers, are determining to enter the field in the name of God without caring a bit for life and do not take rest so long as we do not attain our aim:

O! Curiosity be happy for some good news is coming,
To-day the morning breeze is coming.

I can say that in my childhood the first man who has produced any effect upon my heart was an Englishman whose name I am not ashamed to mention viz. Thedore Book who has taught me and other young Mahomedans to dream the prosperity of Islam. And with it he had also taught me that there should always exist friendship between the English and the Mahomedans. Since then I and my sect lived with the English people in the play ground, clubs, meetings, and in every other thing. We have seen that after the Crimean War, either owing to the fear of Russia or for our sake Britain was considered as the friend of the Khalifa and of the Mahomedans. In 1911-12, I, with His Highness the Aga Khan made a tour round India in the capacity of the Secretary of the Muslim University to gather a fund of thirty lakhs in order to fulfil the daily increasing conditions of the government. I had then a great desire that the Emperor of India may press such an electric button at Delhi that the Royal Muslim University may sprung up at Aligarh. For 17 years I have served in the Excise Department of the Government in the capacity of a high official. My notorious younger brother Mahammed Ali besides Aligarh has also passed four years in their Oxford University and I know that he had great love for them. Thousands of the Mahomedans of India by becoming faithful to this Government have lost many of their own rights and of their country, and having forgotten the teachings of the Koran, enlisted themselves in the army for the sake of 15 rupees and gave proof of their fidelity in cutting the throats of their own bretheren in Afghanistan, Persia, Arabia, Syria, Egypt, Soudan, Somali Land, and in every country.

After all would it not be proper for the Government to see why this great change has come up among the Mahomedans instead of sending us to jails and putting us to torture.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB.

Was it really the fault of the Mahomedans or that having taken advantage of our ignorance, they have made us to destroy our religion with our own hands. Just think over your Islamic policy. Call to-day your high responsible officers—Mian Mahommed Shafi, Sir Abdul Rahim, Mian Fazla Husain, Nawab Sahib Chabtari, Nawab Ali Chodhri, Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hedayat Ullah, Sir Habib Ullah of Madras, Ibrahim Khamat Ullah of Bombay, and Delhavi Sahib—and ask them to tell you whether the claims of the Central Khilafat Commitee are in accordance with religion true or false. It is my belief that the only answer which would be given is this that the claims about Khilafat Jazirat-ul-Arab, and Holy places are word by word true. The safety of the Government lies in this that as soon as it is possible she would retrace her steps and repent for her mistakes with a sincere heart. Even if the inhabitants of Jazirat-ul-Arab ask you to live there you should then leave them, go back to your own country, and never think of that barren desert again. Here lies your safety. In 1912 when Khuddaur Kaba was founded and when I was working under Moulana Abdul Bari as a secretary I saw the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi in that connection. At the very outset in order to influence my heart expressed his anger with me and said "When there is already Sahib Ahmar, then what is the use of Hilal Ahmar and what is this Khuddaur Kaba?" When in response to this question my tongue begins to utter words swiftly he said, "I can't follow you as you speak so swiftly." Speak slowly. As I have lived with these men for 17 years and have thorough knowledge of their traits I laughed to myself and put forth my tongue saying "It is too thick I can't talk slowly. It is my bad luck that my tongue is bad and your ear is bad." Having such words from me he became quiet. I then told him plainly that that barren desert was far better than the Paradise and for the non-Muslims it was really worse than even the hell. Hearing this he began to laugh and said, "Don't worry yourself. We have many colonies—Australia, Canada, New Zealand, etc. We are the inhabitants of cold countries and so we do not take hot ones." I told him that we did not think of his colonies and that that kind of discourse would produce no effect at all. I tell the Briton again to-day that if you want to live in peace with the no crores of the Mahomedans, you should then leave Bait ul Mugaddas, Mesopotamia, Hedjaz, Syria, Yaman, Nagd, Palestine and the whole of Jazirat-ul-Arab for the Mahomedans. That is a holy place which is only for the Mahomedans of the world. Along with this you should leave also Kait, Bahrain, Musqat, and Aden. Aden must be under the Khalifat-ul Muslamin. This would revive and strengthen the British Government. Although you have got victory over the Germans yet your prestige is gone. France does not care at all for you. Italy is also against your friend Greece. The whole Islamic world and even Hedjaz and Mesopotamia are your enemies. If you continue on following this policy, you must then bear in mind that you would get neither any Mahomedan, nor his one pice nor his help.

It is why I dissuade you from killing the lovers,
Noow you are roamin galone like Joseph who left behind his caravan.

THE AFGHA SITUATION.

In this connection, I want to tell the Governments the views of the Afghans regarding the Mahomedans. The Mahomedans of Afghanistan are our brethren. It is our desire that they pass their lives as a free, God fearing nation. We remain happy in our house and they in their." Being our neighbour we are ready to help them in every way. They may do us service which they can. The former frontier policy has been proved barren. They are spoiled by giving them thousands of rupees as bribe. They are made greedy and avaracious and instead of helping them their morals are spoiled. But its last result is now known to all of us. Now the treatment of the Government with them is very cruel. For trifle things and lame excuses airships are sent there, their houses are bombarded, and their little children are killed. This brave nation bear all this and when they get opportunity they kill an Englishman, a Hindu, or a Mahomedan whosoever happened to come before them and in this way they avenge themselves. Most often the Hindu and the Mahomedan soldiers are sent against them which breeds a sort of enmity with us.

In the Nagpur Khilafat Conference Mahatma Gandhi had moved a resolution which was seconded by me that His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan should not make a treaty with that Government with which we have non-cooperated; on the other hand he should make a treaty with the Hindus and the Mahomedans of India so that we may pass our days in peace in one another's neighbourhood. We are not allowed to know the events of the Frontier and neither any Hindu or Mahomedan leader is allowed to go there. To-day the western sky appears dirty which cannot be cleared by the threatenings and the ultimatums. These things have been done thousands times and thousands of rupees have been wasted and the lives of thousands of the Hindus and and the Mahomedans are destroyed for nothing.

Now another method should be adopted. I am quite sure that if a commission would be formed if Mahatma Gandhi, Deshbandhu Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai, Moulana Abdul Bari, Sahib, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr Ansari, and Mahommed Ali and such like other leaders and go there. They would settle the matter very nicely. I am quite sure that His Majesty Amir Ullah Khan and his subjects would try to establish friendly relations with their neighbour. Even to-day every little child of Afghanistan knows the name of and respects' the great leader of India, to meet Mahatma Gandhi. Would that the Government take advantage of this. We Mahomedans have explicit religious laws

(Continued on next page.)

KENYA DECISION.

LIBERALS' RESENTMENT.

RESOLUTIONS OF N. L. FEDERATION.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Dec. 27.

The second day's proceedings of the sixth session of the National Liberal Federation of India commenced at 12 midday, Dr. Sir [illegible] Bahadur Sapru, K.C.S.I. presiding. After the singing of the *Bande Mataram* song the President moved from the chair the condolence resolution referring to the deaths of Mr. Narayan Chandavarkar, Messrs. Gupte, Kasturi Ranga Iyengar and Aswini Kumar Dutta. The resolution was carried, all present standing.

The next resolution about the demand for self-government was moved by the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri in a very impressive speech. The resolution ran as follows:—

"Having in view the many inconveniences and anomalies which have been felt in practical administration under a system of autarchy in the provinces and the incongruity and difficulty in practice of an irresponsible Central Government, controlling and superintending the administration of "Transferred" Departments, by Ministers responsible to the local legislatures having also in mind the difficulties of the Central Government having no majority of its own in a legislature with a majority of elected representatives of the people, and having further in mind the immediate necessity of relieving the Government of India and the local Governments from the control exercised by the Secretary of State for India and the proved inability of the Government of India not yet fully responsible to the people to protect the interests of Indians settled in self-governing Dominions and Crown Colonies, this meeting of the All-India Liberals concurring with previous meetings thereof is emphatically of opinion that full Responsible Government in the provinces and complete responsibility in the Central Government (except in the military, political and foreign departments) should be established without delay; and for this purpose urges the immediate appointment of a Commission, similar to that provided for in the Government of India Act of 1919 for making a full inquiry into the actual working of the present constitution and making recommendations in respect of future constitutional advance."

DR. PARANJPYE'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, ex-Education Minister of the Bombay Government recounted his experience of the last three years.

The resolution was supported by Mr. S. M. Chitnavis from C. P. Rao Bahadur Chitale and Mr. A. P. Sen from Lucknow. It was then unanimously carried.

The next resolution about the position of Indians overseas was moved by Mr. B. S. Kamat and it ran as follows:—

This meeting of the All-India Liberals places on record its indignation and resentment at the Kenya decision of July last, which besides being grossly unjust and invidious violates the most solemn pledges of the Crown and other constituted authorities and its firm determination, which is likewise the determination of the whole of India, never to accept any settlement which assigns to their countrymen in the Crown Colonies, particularly Kenya, a status in any way inferior to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects. This meeting trusts that the Committee to be appointed by the Government of India in pursuance of the resolution of the last Imperial Conference will be able to secure for Indians in Kenya a position in keeping with her recognised status as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth besides safeguarding in an effective manner their economic interests. (2) This meeting further views with alarm the tendency of the provisions of the Kenya Immigration Bill, and requests the Government of India, notwithstanding the unfavourable attitude of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to press upon him the necessity, in ordinary good faith, of delaying the progress of the Bill through the Kenya Legislature until the Committee above-mentioned should have had opportunities of examining the measure and discussing its provisions with the Colonial Office. This meeting is further of the opinion that the Government of India should, without delay, appoint a strong and representative Committee, and send it to England at the earliest possible date to raise the question with regard to the Kenya Immigration Bill with the Colonial Office. (3) In view of the facts that the political, civic and economic interests of the Indians in South Africa have been, for generations, without adequate protection, that at the present moment their economic status is further threatened by the imposition of restraints which are humiliating to this country as well as injurious to their interests, and that the position of the Indians within the Union of South Africa, excepting Cape Colony, has, during many years, been inconsistent with their status as subjects of a common Sovereign, and with the national dignity of India, this meeting of the All-India Liberals strongly urges the Government of India and the Secretary of State to take effective retaliatory measures against the Government of that Dominion whose representative refused even at the last Imperial Conference to explore any avenue for the redress of the grievances of Indians great numbers of whom were born in that country, and own it as theirs in particular. This meeting recommends the imposition on non-Indian South African Colonials of reciprocal restrictions and disabilities in respect of the franchise both political and municipal eligibility for the public services and the right to hold properties and trade mining and navigation licenses. (4) This meeting strongly urges (1) an amendment of the Racial Distinctions Removal Act so as to deprive non-Indian South African Colonials in India of the special privileges still accorded to them in criminal trials and (2) the imposition of prohibitive import duty on South African coal, failing here at the same be suitable measures to provide adequate facilities to Indian coal in the way of transport and otherwise.

Mr. G. A. Natesan from Madras, in supporting the resolution, made a forceful speech. He referred with indignation to Winterton-Sastri incident and said if India had been a self-governing nation, Lord Winterton would not have dared to insult an illustrious countryman of theirs like the Right Hon. Mr. Sastri. After Mr. Joshi spoke in Marathi, the resolution was carried.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.
15578C

POWER OF SATYAGRAH.

REGENERATING BORSAD.

A DACOIT'S EXPLANATION.

ZABTI IN FULL SWING.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

BORSAD, December 24.

Our Representative at Borsad, citing the example of a letter received at the Borsad Satyagrah Camp from a well known dacoit, goes on to assert that the only way of wiping out outlawry from this tract is the Gandhian method. He points out below the serious complications of the present struggle and remarks that Borsad with a modest beginning can be a Bardoli, the dream of many and the cherished hope of not a few.

BORSAD, Dec. 24.

A sensation was caused in the Satyagraha Camp—and I have no doubt that the news will be received by the general public with considerable surprise at the wonder-working power of the Khadi-clad Satyagrahis,—when an illegibly addressed and "underpaid" letter from a *bona fide* dacoit and an outlaw of long standing was received here. The words which Mr. Vallabhbhai addressed to a meeting at Bhetasi can hardly have been in print when this significant event occurred. Mr. Vallabhbhai said emphatically and courageously that if the Government left the taluka bag and baggage he promised them that he would rid the region (which has been, on the evidence of the District Magistrate of Kaira, a scene of reign of terror for the last many years) of the dacoits and marauding outlaws in a fortnight. As if to prove his words, a dacoit, by no means an obscure figure in this unhappy tract of land offers voluntarily an explanation as to why he leads a life of crime and murder. I cannot give the name of the dacoit nor the place from which the letter was posted. It is addressed in an illegible manner and written by one whose knowledge of writing has not gone beyond putting together the Gujarati alphabet. The address is:—

"AT BORSAD TO SWARAJ PEOPLE,
JILLA KAIRA. TO NO ONE ELSE."

The last words are added by way of precaution that the letter might not fall into the hands of people other than Satyagrahis. The writer cannot spell the word Swaraj rightly and has laid down the word, "Savarajawara." The contents are a repetition of one and the same sentiment though they cover an ordinary sheet of letter paper. The letter says:—

"We do not rob these people, nor do we punish them, who put on Khadi. Out of the money secured from dacoities we spend large amounts in distributing sweets to children, feeding cows, digging wells and arranging *saptas*. We use no money for our personal requirements; but spend the whole of it in benevolent purposes. You will be convinced of this on making inquiries."

Of this short letter the moral is obvious to those who know the claims the Government have been making all these years of reforming the backward tribes of this part. These people can be won over by the method of Mahatmaji because, as the Satyagrahis insist, they are human beings. I have no doubt, but that the present movement will go a great way to do what the rifles and swords of the Government have failed to do for years. Even the ferocious and criminally inclined Dharalas, who have been given up as hopeless and for whose correction fantastic measures are being suggested, will be as gentle as lambs. The difference lies in the method of approaching them and in the manner of dealing with them.

TOWN'S DESERTED APPEARANCE.

The exhortations of leaders addressed to people on Sunday night had a beneficial effect. A large proportion of the adults of the town observed fast and no crowds collected to witness the *zabtis* which were in full swing these last three days. Of course, the shops of the town, for the benefit of the outlying villages have got to be kept open; and the Durbar Saheb, who was asked for advice, wisely did not suggest that the town should observe *hartal*. There are about 150 shops in Borsad and even if the officers succeed in securing articles for attachment from all of them it is not at all likely to create a demoralising or depressing effect on the villages. So long as a large force of policemen, ever ready to help the officers, remain imposed on the taluka, the attachment proceedings in the case of shops cannot be long delayed. The closing of shops means postponing the *zabti* for a few days, but not avoiding it. The town, beyond the market place, wears an appearance of a deserted place, as if asleep. But that atmosphere seems to have been lost on the Mamlatdar the reports of whose exploits are rapidly swelling. There is already a charge against him that he is actuated by the mischievous aim of dividing the solidly organised Hindus and Mahomedans of the town, and loses no opportunity to create dissensions among them. This suspicion has been strengthened by the Mamlatdar's action of omitting from *zabti* certain shops belonging to Mahomedans. Yesterday the same functionary relieved a gentleman of his ear-ring taking it out with his own hand and secured for attachment purposes, a waist chain of gold weighing 15 tolas from another's house.

IN VILLAGES.

The reports from villages repeat the same old story of Ravanias and Patels either resigning or refusing to aid the *zabti* officers in, what they describe as unclean work. At Bamnava a merchant's bag of sesame seed was attached. As no servant was obtained to carry the bag to the *chora* it had to be kept there in the house. The same sort of report comes from Virsad. It seems that *zabtis* which were so long confined to a village or two have been simultaneously taken up in a number of villages and even Talatis are empowered to act as *zabti* officers.

IMPLICATIONS.

In my yesterday's report I gave a general idea of the village organisation work which is being undertaken by the volunteers. The illiterate people of Kaira are known to suffer from the miseries of "Forced Labour." For years together, the attempts of a few social workers were unavailing. Thanks to Mahatmaji's Kaira Satyagraha movement, the Veth or "forced labour" system was largely checked; the last traces of it are bound to disappear as a result of the present struggle. In a bulletin published by the Satyagraha Committee, people are made aware of their rights and have been advised never to succumb to the old and oppressive Veth practices. Arbitration Courts as such are not established, but villagers have so much reliance on the workers that most of the crimes are settled by the intervention of volunteers. But the chief vice of the Dharallas for years, and which the volunteers are now attacking, is drunkenness.

IN THE SERVICE OF ISLAM

(Continued from previous page.)

as well as the Fatwa of Ulemas. We Mahomedans never care for life in the preservation of Islam and in the execution of its duties. I inform the Government in plain words that if they fight with our neighbour quite contrary to our wish, then they alone would be responsible for it. India would never help them in this tyrannical act. England should spend her money if she is going to fight with Afghanistan."

(To be continued).

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

NEW WORKING COMMITTEE ELECTED.

(By Our Special Representative.)
(Congress Camp),
COCANADA, Dec. 27.

The Central Khilafat Committee of India has concluded its sittings. After protracted debate as to the personnel, etc., the Committee decided to send three deputations to Angora, Irak and Hedjaz respectively. The personnel of the deputation to Angora consists of Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mrs. Naidu, Pandit Motilal or inhis stead Jawaharlal Nehru and one secretary, probably Mr. Mozzam Ali.

The report by the Press Committee was considered. The report stated that when the management of the Khilafat press was entrusted to Mr. Osman Sobani and the Press Board, the financial position of the press was unsatisfactory and the Committee had sanctioned a monthly grant of Rs. 3,000 for six months, but the press had become self-supporting and no grant had been taken by the press. An appeal was made for more public support for the Khilafat Daily and representatives of Bihar and other provinces on the Committee have undertaken to secure more subscribers. The new Working Committee was elected with Maulana Shaukat Ali as President, and Abul Kalam Azad and Hakim Ajmal Khan as Vice-President. Mr. Umar Sobani was re-elected Treasurer and Dr. Kitchlew and Messrs. Yakub Hasan and Osman Sobani were elected Secretaries. For membership, about eighteen names were proposed and ultimately, among others, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Suleman Nadvi, Mahomed Shafi, Khaliguz Zaman, Khwaja Abdul Majid, Sherwani, Maulvi Abdul Majid and Majibur Rehman were appointed.

As regards the deputations to Irak and Hedjaz, no personnel was selected though it was decided that, in each case, it should consist of three members and one secretary, the personnel to be selected by the Working Committee.

BABAR DEVA.

LIFE OF CRUELTY AND PIETY.

(By our Special Representative.)

The notorious dacoit of Borsad, Babar Deva, whose exploits have baffled the Police vigilance and who, has been carrying on for the last six years a reign of teror and organised plunder is an interesting phychological study. The Government have admitted their inability to capture him and their action in setting up another dacoit and murderer Aliya to arrest Babara proclaims, besides constitutional heresy, marvellous organisation abilities of Babar and his elusive character. He has been at large for the last six years and more, and has committed no less than 22 murders and carried off as plunder possessions belonging to people amounting to over Rs. 50,000. There are people who say that they have seen him moving quite freely and unconcerned among common folk and he is said to have visited the Kaska town of Borsad and passed quite close to the Police chowkies. His spying system, the number of watchers he keeps always around him to provide him with information regarding the movements of the Police and lastly his alleged complicity with policemen testify to the man's abilities and marvellous organising powers if also to his hardened criminality and heartlessness. But there is a trait in his character which one who is inclined to study him comprehensively cannot afford to ignore Babar has committed 22 murders and still he possesses regard for womanhood. No doubt amongst those murdered are women but they were invariably those who sought to inform the Police about his whereabouts. He spares no one who turns his enemy and he regards those who inform the Police about his movements as his enemies. He has not spared even his uncle—and I am told—also his sister. Among all the 22, there was not one who was murdered for his wealth though the number includes the murders of some who were regarded as invoterate enemies of some members of his gang. He is said to entertain the highest regard for Brahmins and women and, next to them, children. The cow is an object of worship to him and he has his own ideas of religion and worships the idol of a ferocious devi before whom he is said to take vows and to which he makes an offering of a he-buffalo or a goat—just before he starts on his campaign of loot and plunder. Less than six months ago Babar entertained people at a sappah or religious gathering at the village of Ingan where he is said to have distributed sweets to children. Again at the village of Alarasa he fed cows with grass.

The Dharala Tribe.

Babar is not strictly a Dharala. He is a Patanwadie, a class of people regarded as inferior to Dharalas and with whom the latter maintain connexions neither of intermarriage nor inter dining. Dharalas number more than half the population in the taluka and few efforts are made to spread education among them or improve their condition. If they were given physical training they would make good soldiers. They are no doubt a martial race, possessing a robust constitution and a fierce appearance. Even their genealogy proves that a Dharala is a cross between the aboriginal Bhil and the Garassia Rajput. The Government have treated these people all these years as incorrigibles and applied to them the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act. There are also reports that the Government are thinking of sweeping out the Dharalas from the taluka that is driving out half the population from the taluka territory. Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, in the course of conversation, told me that the present trouble of dacoits is of the making of the Government itself. The Government tried to play the Dharalas against the Patidars in the years between 1911 and 1914 with the result that the Patidars lost control over the Dharalas and the Dharalas, defiant and fearless, took to loot and plunder. It was in the time of the Collector Mr. Chakkarbutty, said Mr. Dadubhai, when the Patidars were humiliated in the eyes of the Dharalas. This was a very unwise step as the Patidars lost control over the Dharalas and the Dharalas could not be controlled by the Government as is evident, from the dacoities ripe in the taluka.

How he Became a Dacoit.

Babar Deva, a Patanwadia and inhabitant originally of Golel is to-day about 40 years old. In appearance he is of middle size and of stern features. He is said to have performed several impossible feats during these six years. Thorn hedges are no obstacle to him. Before he took to plundering he was working in Police thana of Virsad, a place seven miles from Borsad, as a Ranama. His father was a thief by night and a shahukar by day. Babar learnt the tricks of the trade at the feet of his father and even when he was working as a servant he was doing a little brokerage between the habitual dacoits and the Police. Gradually he slid down to. The profession of looting at night and serving by day like his father. But soon an incident occurred which gave a turn to his life and precipitated his career. It once happened that he was on a holiday visit to Borsad with three of his friends. While returning he was drunk and met on his way a Dharala carrying cooked rice. Babar being a Patanwadia his touch to the Dharsala man was prohibited. Still, inclined as he was for mischief, he touched the tiffin carrier and a quarrel ensued. Soon a crowd of Dharalas and Patanwadias collected and a regular fight took place. The complaint was lodged with the Police Patel of Bocharan. Babar decamped and after investigations two of his friends, one of whom was his uncle, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment while a warrant was issued against Babar, he was captured and brought to Petlad for taking part in a dacoity in which he engaged after the Bocharan incident. While he was in the lock-up at Petlad his mother, having come to know of his arrest, went there to see her son. She complained that while he was there in the lock-up the Police were harassing her to get them information about his whereabouts. Any way, Babar was very much touched by his mother's weeping and wailing and swore to her, saying "If I am thy true son, mother, thou shalt see me at thy door before this evening." True to his promise he escaped the police guard and went straight to Golel to his mother. It is after that incident that his life as a baffling dacoit begins. It is said that while his house was searched by the Police they secured jewellery worth some thousands of rupees. His land which measured 15 Bighas was confiscated. His brothers who are five in all, are in jail and I am told, also, his mother. A sister of his who turned informant was murdered by him. Such is the terror of the man that no-one dares to till his land which is all lying waste. A story is related how his wrath was visited upon one man from Vadala who had purchased his buffalo from amongst the attached property. He visited the man at night and dragging him some distance tortured him and ultimately killed him.

How he exacts money.

Like him his methods of exacting money are strange. He is said not to have committed a single murder for gain. What he does is to send an ultimatum to a wealthy man in a village to send him a certain amount within a stipulated time. If he fails to do that, Babar visits his place himself and exacts the amount.

The question that arises in the mind of one who has gone through the whole subject of the Punitive Police tax is that if Babar kills those who inform to the Police about his movements in a most brutal manner, how does Babar know that a particular man has been his informant? 22 such cases have taken place. The man who summons courage to approach the Police naturally cannot tell this to anyone else besides the Policeman or the officer, and still invariably the information has leaked out and while Babar has escaped the informant has met the dreaded fate. How can this be accounted for? After such a state of affairs, after the brutal manner in which 22 murders were perpetrated it is only a perverted mind which can come to the inconceivable conclusion that the public were interested in concealing the information regarding the movements of the dacoits and thus rendering difficult the work of the Police. The people know the fate that will meet them if they utter a single word regarding Babar's movement? What can they do?

One of the reasons why Babar is not arrested and eludes the grasp of the Police—if they are at all serious about capturing him—is that he has a well-organised spy system. He is kept informed every hour of the movements of the Police. He does not sleep in his house but in farms and often on trees. Though he moves with his wife—he has a newly wedded wife, the first two had either deserted him or he had deserted them—he is very rapid in his movements and traverses a number of miles in a few hours time. It is reported that now he is moving somewhere in the Panch Mahals. When Rao Saheb Dadubhai inquired of Aliya in the lock-up as to how he could get arms he replied that that was an easy thing for any dacoit to do. Any one can get it from "honourable" looking gentleman on higher payment. The Government have hardly succeeded to trace out from where Babar secures arms and ammunitions.

An intolerable state.

The Borsad people are in an unbearable plight. It is not only Babar who moves freely murdering and plundering people. So many gangs, calling themselves the gang of Babar, are infesting the whole taluka and the Police, imbecile, demoralised and helpless can not afford protection. If no solution to the present situation is found I have no doubt but that the people will be driven to desperation and the fault will be wholly with the officials who do not see the signs of misery around them.

INDIANS IN MAURITIUS.

ANOTHER BLOW AT IMMIGRATION.

Sjt. Benarsidas Chaturvedi wires from Firozabad under date Dec. 27:—

"I have sent the following telegram to Dr. Sapru at Poona: Information received from Mauritius indicates Indian situation growing serious. Europeans trying introduce communal franchise. Port Louis corporation passed resolution imposing high literary test of English or French which has been carried by council, and Bill now awaits Colonial Secretary's sanction Inform Government immediate intervention of Indian Government and India Office essential."

(Continued from column 6.)

than complete independence and the latter characterising it as mere bluster in the present state of their movement.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

COCANADA, Dec. 26.

The All-India Volunteers' Conference at to-day's sitting passed a resolution, in accordance with the suggestion of the President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, requesting the Congress to recognise the All-India Volunteers' organisation and to help its work with such financial and moral support as it could render to it. The speakers included Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Kitchlew, Mr. Harisarvothima Row and Mr. Makhanlal. Other resolutions paid homage to Mahatma Gandhi, declaring faith in the full programme of non-violence, Non-co-operation and a tribute to Haarayan Singh of Bihar who sacrificed his life in the Nagpore Jail in connection with the National Flag affair.

DISCUSSION IN SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

(By our Special Representative.)
COCANADA, Congress Camp,
December 27.

The Subjects Committee met last evening and for three hours discussed the question of change in the creed. At the outset Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as a member of the Constitution Sub-Committee explained that that Committee had recommended against any change in the creed. There were about thirty speakers foth for and against change and admendments and proposition were alike lost. After this, the Committee adjourned till this afternoon.

Informal discussions are still taking place and the prospect of agreement on the resolution the draft of which has already been telegraphed, seems this morning much better assured. There has been great clarification of ideas. Many misunderstandings have been removed and a general tone of optimism prevails.

Though this afternoon when committee meets there may be free ventilation of pent up feelings among members I don't expect position will be altered materially.

CHANGE OF CREED

RESOLUTION DEFEATED AT SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

DAS-ACHARIAR COMPROMISE.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE BETWEEN PARTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCANADA, Dec. 26.

The All-India Congress Committee met to-day. Reports of the Empire Boycott Committee and the Draft National Pact were presented. Mr. Konda Venkattapaya pointed out that the committee appointed at Delhi to investigate the causes of Hindu-Muslim riots could not do their work owing to the atmosphere in the riot centres. The A. I. C. C. then formed itself into the Subjects Committee under the presidency of Maulana Muhammed Ali and thereafter adjourned to enable the General Secretary to circulate a number of resolutions sent in by members. It is understood the Working Committee has not yet put forward any resolutions. Informal conference is proceeding among the Swarajists and No-changers regarding the joint proposal of Mr. Das and Mr. Rajagopalachariar to reaffirm the Congress triple boycott and the Constructive Programme, subject to the Delhi compromise. This is intended to show that the policy of the Congress in respect of the Councils has not changed.

The Subjects Committee of the Congress reassembled this evening in order to discuss the draft motions clearly stating the policy of the Congress in respect of Councils, but the resolution which was expected to satisfy all parties was not ready. The Committee debated instead the question of revision of Congress creed arising out of the resolution adopetd by United Provinces Congress Committee. The debate was very lively lasting over three hours and so many as twenty-three members participated, but in the end the main proposition for change in creed so as to define Swaraj as complete independence was defeated by an overwhelming majority, while amendments thereto were either rejected or dropped at the outset. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Delhi Special Congress to suggest improvements in the constitution of the Congress explained that their recommendation was that there should be no change at present in the creed. They had stated that although they strongly favoured the idea of independence and would also like the Congress to aim at it, yet were against any change at present, as it would hinder the national cause. But Mr. Subash Chandra Ghose, a member of the Committee had telegraphed that he was for change of creed into complete independence by all legitimate means. Gujarat, Karnatak and Andhra were against change, while the United Provinces Congress Committee suggested the change on the lines to be moved by Mr. Ram Prashad Misra. A fair number of members of the Central Provinces Committee writing in a personal capacity also opposed the change. Three-fourths at least out of fifty members of the All India Congress Committee who had sent in their replies were against any change.

Mr. Ram Prashad Misra then moved the resolution of the United Provinces Congress Committee for amendment of the creed so that Swaraj which was the object of the Indian National Congress be defined as complete independence by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means. Such a change could be said to provide the stimulus necessary to reawaken the national movement.

Mr. Azad Sobhani (U. P.) seconded the resolution. Mr. Vallabhai Patel (Ahmedabad) opposed the resolution, not that he disliked the idea of independence but that it was inopportune at the time when the country was much weaker than it was at Ahmedabad when a similar motion of Maulana Hasrat Mohani was rejected. The Kenya insult was nothing in the face of greater insults that were offered, including the locking up of the one man whom the whole country revered. Sentiment must give place to the practical side of the question and no resolution should be adopted hastily.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar (Ex-Advocate-General, Madras) moved an amendment embodying the definition of Swaraj which was contained in the recently published National Pact. By this definition Swaraj was described as securing and guaranteeing to Indians the same rights, status and privileges in India as every free and independent nation enjoyed in its own country. Mr. Iyengar said that the time had come when they should not be compromising on the question of ideals although they might as regards action. If they felt that the consideration of this amendment taken from the National Pact would divide them he was prepared not to press it.

Mr. R. Venkat Ram (Bombay) who had seconded the resolution of Maulana Hasrat Mohani at the Ahmedabad Congress seconded the amendment of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar.

Dr. M. A. Ansari (Delhi) supported it.

A MADRAS OPPOSITION.

Mr. N. S. Varadacharai (Madras) on the other hand opposed both the resolutions and the amendment as the expressions of suppressed anger. Every time a resolution for change in the creed was moved and lost, Government and some people thought that the Congress was aiming at the Dominion status. He did not want the ideal of the Congress to be fixed at Dominion status. He wanted independence, but the country was not even so strong as it was in December 1921.

Mr. Harisarvothama Rao (Andhra Province,) opposed both the resolutions and the amendment. He said that they must achieve something before they could express in terms of Bombay their desire for independence. "We have done nothing, we have almost slept over our programme. I have no faith in camouflage but in real sacrifice."

Mr. C. R. Das also joined in the opposition to the resolution as well as the amendment as, in his opinion, there was no better expression of their ideal than the simple word Swaraj, which included the ideal of independence. What they required was the right of self-determination and it could not be expressed in any term more eloquent than the word Swaraj. "You cannot have Swaraj with a foreign power and foreign control over you. You must get rid of it in order that you may develop Swaraj."

Mr. Ram Narain Singh supported the resolution. The discussion then centred round the amendment of Mr. Brindavasani (Gorakhpur) which was to the effect that the term Swaraj included the idea of complete independence as a step towards its attainment. Mr. C. R. Das indicated his approval of this amendment and Mr. Praksam (Madras) in seconding it spoke vigorously advising the house to take stock of their own conduct.

It was not right to suppose that because resolution was lost it was interpreted as one aiming at the Dominion status, losing a resolution and allowing it to remain dead letter. He disagreed with Mr. Patel that their position had weakened since 1921. For had he not succeeded in Nagpur fight? That showed that there was national enthusiasm which was allowed to die on account of their own quarrels. By accepting this resolution they would not be transgressing Mahatma Gandhi's instructions.

Mr. S. K. Sarma (Madras) moved for the deletion of words "by all legitimate and peaceful means" after the word "Swaraj" in the existing creed. There was none to second it and the motion fell through.

Mr. Shamlal (Punjab) supported the motion of Mr. Brindavasani while Mr. Santanam (Lahore) opposed all motion for change in the creed as thereby they would be only alienating a number of people who were with the Congress. This observation of Mr. Santanam was endorsed by Mr. Vithalbhai Patel (Swarajist, Bombay) who counselled practical wisdom.

During further discussion, Pandit Motilal Nehru opposing change in the creed emphasised the view of Mahatma Gandhi that the existing creed meant Swaraj within the British Empire if possible and without the British Empire if necessary.

Both Dr. Kitchlew and Sardar Mangal Singh of the Gurudwara Committee spoke in favour of change in the creed.

AMENDMENT LOST.

The amendment of Mr. Brindavasani stating that Swaraj included the idea of Complete Independence was lost by a show of hands, while Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, who had moved the definition of Swaraj, contained in the National Pact withdrew it before putting to vote the main proposition moved by Mr. Ramprasad.

Mr. Mahomed Ali (President) said, "we are not improving our reputation on this side of the world by tampering with the creed nor improving the chances of our work. Somehow people have greater itch to make new creeds than to follow existing ones. Repression is still there and we are sinking lower and lower every day. Until and unless we can fulfil the instructions laid down by Mahatma Gandhi we cannot think of such proposals. Instead of work we are quarrelling and I am afraid it is likely to continue even till the end of the sessions."

The resolution was put and declared lost by one hundred and one votes to thirty-nine. The Subjects Committee then adjourned—till to-morrow when draft resolution setting forth the policy of the Congress in resect of the triple boycott and Councils will be considered.

RESOLUTION LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
COCANADA, Dec. 26.

The question of change in the Congress creed to define Swaraj as complete independence was discussed by the Subjects Committee for three hours to-night and rejected by 101 votes against 39. The resolution was supported, among others, by S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Dr. Kitchlew and Sardar Mangal Singh of Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee. Mr. C. R. Das and Maulana Mahomed Ali strongly opposed. The former declaring that Swaraj was higher

(Continued in column 4.)

ANTYAJ SEVA MANDAL

GUJARAT'S WORK FOR UNTOUCHABLES.

(By our Special Representative.)

The public, outside Gujarat, knows little about the work of uplifting the untouchables which is being carried on by a band of devoted and selfless workers in a silent and organised way in some parts of Gujarat. Till I visited a few places where there are schools and Asrams functioning for the children of the depressed classes, I had but a hazy notion that any construction work regarding one of the main items of Mahatma Gandhiji's programme was being done. Those that are silent workers get on doing their work in an unassuming manner, caring little whether their work is either appreciated or acknowledged. Some of the newspaper readers hardly know the names of the most devoted workers in the direction of the abolition of untouchability and still these workers, some of whom having taken *diksha* from their Guru Gandhiji, have made it the mission of their lives for the last many years. An institution by the name of the Antyaj Seva Mandal has been founded and the Mandal has vigorously set on foot propaganda and tuition work in this direction.

Three Main Personalities.

Before I refer to the kind of work and the branches opened in centres of untouchable localities, I must not fail to advert to the three leading personalities in Gujarat under whose inspiration the Mandal is working and who stand to-day as an embodiment of social service before the youth of Gujarat. There is none who has come in contact and lived even for a short time but has been impressed by the unassuming manners, minute knowledge of the depressed classes of Gujarat and Bombay, not to mention the Bhils of the Panch Mahals and the Kaliparaj of Navsari Prants of Mr. A. V. Thakkar. Social service has been the consuming passion of the life of Mr. Amritlal Thakkar as it is of Mr. Indulal Yagnik. These two men have not tried to move in the lime light nor have they directed a moment's thought to seek the glare of publicity; and yet there are few persons, besides the towering personality of Mahatmaji, who are more loved and inspire greater reverence and confidence of their countrymen than these two servants of the people though there are hundreds of lesser men whose names figure more prominently before the public. Mr. Amritlal Thakkar is a member of the Servants of India Society and Mr. Indulal Yagnik was once a member of the same Society. For years together Mr. Thakkar has been silently working among the humblest classes of the people and his work among the untouchables has secured him the funny name of the *Garuda* of Dheds, which I have no doubt Mr. Amritlal must be heartily enjoying. Mr. Indulal is his colleague and assistant in this neglected work of the uplift of the untouchables and his letter from jail addressed to Mr. Thakkar records his conviction that true work and real consolation of life lies in doing one's "bit" for the depressed and the downtrodden classes. But there is still a third figure in this trio who constitute the Society of the Service of the Untouchables. Mama Phadke, I am quite sure, is not heard of beyond the borders of Gujarat. I daresay he is not well-known even in Gujarat. He is an unassuming and unaggressive personality that he detests ascending the platform or figuring in the paper. And here is a man who is amongst the front rank of the followers of Mahatmaji, few even in Gujarat are so keenly actuated by the work of uplifting the untouchables. Mama (and he is nicknamed Mama for his affection and tenderness for all) invariably volunteers for the most despised work and whoever that visited the memorable Congress session at Ahmedabad will be reminded of the supremely clean latrine arrangements provided for the visitors. All such visitors will acknowledge with grateful gratification the services rendered by him. He was the Captain of the Dirt Clearing Team and Mama always took delight in such a work. The other day when I accidentally saw him he quite unwittingly told me that he was going to Canada. I was surprised that Mama was forging a way for himself to be a politician. But I was rather impatient and did injustice to him. He immediately cleared my doubts and mentioned to me that he was going there to supervise and, if need be, to direct the same kind of work in which he had specialised at Ahmedabad. The Mama has learnt the valuable lesson at the hands of Mahatmaji who has raised the work of cleaning the latrines into a science. Just now the headquarters of the gentle Mama is the Gandhi Antyaj Asram at Godhra. The reader will not be surprised to read that Mr. A. V. Thakkar is the President of the Antyaj Seva Mandal while Messrs. Indulal Yagnik and Mama Phadke are its Secretaries; and the Mama, like Kaka Kalelkar is the gift of Maharastra to Gujarat.

The State of the Untouchables.

It is not necessary to describe elaborately the miserable plight of the untouchables in Gujarat; because the untouchables in Gujarat do not very much differ from their brethren in other parts of the country. They live in the marshy and worst part of the town. Their huts are muddy and irregularly constructed. Even amongst the untouchables those of Surat are better off than their castemen in the Panch Mahals. The Surat untouchables are mostly farmers and some of them own commodious houses and fields. There are not wanting people among them who serve as tenants to big farmers. Butlers and waiters that one sees in Bombay hotels are mostly recruited from this class of people. Their women are clever and at times hard to differentiate from those belonging to the backward classes of other communities. The wave of the *devi* movement has immensely benefitted them and most of them have given up drinking with the inevitable result that to-day they are far better off than they were a few years ago and send their children to schools. But such is not the case with the untouchables of the Panch Mahals or other districts. They are still addicted to vicious habits and have not yet realised the worth of education. This will be evident from the fact that while the Abrama Asram which is in charge of the Seva Mandal has about 24 boarders the Godhra Asram has attracted barely 14 students. I am told that it is difficult to induce the parents of the children in the Panch Mahals to send them to school. Not only that, the drink habit has clung to them as their skin and an untouchable who might be drawing Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 per month as wages for some little service is known to spend two to three rupees on drink on the day he receives payment. Consequently no family, I am told, gets nutritious food and most of them remain half starving or live on leaves of tree. Whenever an untouchable comes by rice he regards it as a "grand feast." It is quite creditable that children here are often in the habit of chewing flesh of the dead animals. In short, the state of the untouchables is pitiable in the extreme and persistent propaganda and continuous work among them is the only remedy.

Institutions

The Antyaj Seva Mandal, which draws its sinews from the Gujarat Vidyapith and the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, conducts four Asrams at Godhra, Abrama, Nadiad and the Bhil Asram of Mirakhadi with about 100 boarders and 7 teachers. The Mirakhadi Asram is in charge of a Anatak (Graduate) from the Gujarat Vidyapith. Schools imparting instructions to the untouchable children are at Godhra, Dahod, Sarod, Tranje, Varsoda, Broach, Chhapra, Mahikantha, Kadi and in Kathiawar at Lathi and grants are given to the schools of Vartej, Lakhtar and Limbdi. Many more schools shall have to be opened to meet the growing shall have to be opened to meet the growing demands of the untouchable children in parts where they have realised the value of education and propagandists and Congress volunteers are doing a lot of work in educating the opinion among the depressed classes.

The Pledged Members.

One thing which strikes as specially appealing with regard to the Antyaj Seva Mandal is the clause respecting the pledged volunteers. I came to know of this in a strange way. Being a guest of the President of the Surat District Congress Committee I came in contact with many workers and volunteers of that district, but no-one has impressed me more profoundly than a young man who came to the President's house one day in the morning for cotton cockoons. My host had exhausted all cockoons while working on the spinning wheel,—for exhausting which his old mother of 70 should be given greater credit than her young son. While the young man was retiring I was induced to ask him whether he had come from some outlying village. Gradually I was interested in him on his having told me that he was an apprentice and was soon to be a pledged volunteer of the Antyaj Seva Mandal. He was a graduate of the Gujarat Vidyapith and was thinking of devoting himself to the work of the elevation of the untouchables. Drawing barely a subsistence allowance, more than a dozen young men belonging to high Hindu communities have joined the Mandal pledging to work in its fold at least for three years. When young and able men fired by the purest and nobelest intentions of working and living for the depressed communities will thus come forward the true work of nation building will begin. Mahatma Gandhi has succeeded above all to sow seeds of sacrifice among many a young man and the small band of volunteers working under the Antyaj Seva Mandal and who are unsparingly devoting themselves to the cause are truly and a magnificent way serving humanity. Of all the money the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has been spending Rs. 36,000 budgeted for the Mandal could not have been utilised for a nobler and worthier cause. Gujarat can boast of no greater patriots than these 13 volunteers with their President and Secretaries. The worth and the greatness of their work lies in its unassuming character.

THE WEATHER NOW

IS DANGEROUS FOR YOUR CHILDREN.

Baby's Own Tablets Safeguard Little Ones Against The Season's Maladies.

Your little one gets hot at play, then sits down and takes a chill; or kicks off the bed-covering at night and is attacked by colic; parents do not need to be told how tragic may be the consequences. It is because they are just the right remedy at such a fateful times, gentle in action yet prompt in effect, that Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept ready in the home. Innumerable little lives have been saved by their immediate use.

Guaranteed absolutely harmless to even the youngest infant, Baby's Own Tablets are easily administered, being reducible to a powder in a moment and pleasant in taste. They dispel colic and constipation, reduce fever, check diarrhoea, allay teething pains, cure indigestion, ease colds and croup, expel worms, quiet the nerves and bring health-giving sleep in a natural way.

Druggists sell them, at 14 annas per vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

(11)

RELIEF TO GERMANY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day, I find that the International Red Cross has sent out a world wide appeal, to despatch money, food and clothing to Germany. I beg to suggest that a public fund should be collected for the relief of Germany. I also beg to draw the attention of the trustees of "Wadia Charity" to enable them to send a substantial amount out of the funds in their hands.—Yours, etc.

Dec. 26. PARSI.

WORK OF WOKING MISSION.

BARONET EMBRACES ISLAM.

TELEGRAM FROM KHWAJA KAMAL-UD-DIN.

Khwaja Kamal-ud-din B.A. L.L.B., founder and head of the Woking Mission telegraphs to us from Lahore: "Khwaja Nazir Ahmad (left in charge of the Woking Mission) wires: Sir William Hamilton Baronet has embraced Islam. Maternal descent from James II of Scotland, paternal descent from sixth Earl of Abercorn. Married the granddaughter of the Duke of Cambridge, First Cousin of Queen Victoria. The King and Queen acted personally as sponsors at baptism of Son." We add the following from Whitaker's Directory:

Sir Charles Edward Archibald Wotkin Hamilton, 5th Bt. (Gt. Br. 1776; also 3rd of Trebinshun House, U. K. 1819). Lieut. 4th Batt. Sussex Regiment (Sp. Res); sometime D. L. for Cambridgeshire, son of 4th Bt. (line descended from the Earls of Abercorn); b. 1876; succeeded to the two baronetcies 1915; married 1st 1897 Olga Mary Adelaide Fitz Geogre granddaughter of the Duke of Cambridge, but divorced by her 1902, 2nd 1906 Algorta Mary. Blanche, daughter of Geo. Child of Widford, Herts, their pres., his brother, Thos. Sidney Perceval (b. 1881; no 2nd heir.) **Seat,** Iping House, Midhurst, Sussex; **residence,** Paisley Cottage, Selsey, Chichester.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

contingency when this country will cease to be a land of many faiths, many beliefs and many creeds. What possibility there is of this country ever abolishing its religious differences or being the home of a people following only one religion. At present there is no religion, no faith, no philosophy, no form of worship, which is not represented here, and which does not claim votaries, followers and adherents among its vast population. Is there a single district, not to speak of provinces, which is religiously homogeneous? Is it religious homogeneity which we are aiming at? I hope not. I believe not. I, for one, not only believe that the task is impossible, but also consider it to be undesirable. Such an aim will be unworthy of our past and one that might also bring into question our sanity.

Questions To Be Answered.

What then is our conception of nationhood? What do we mean by Hindu-Muslim Unity? The expression Hindu-Muslim Unity is only symbolic. It is not exclusive, but inclusive. When we speak of Hindu-Muslim Unity, we do not exclude the other religious communities like the Sikhs, the Christians, the Parsis, the Buddhists, the Jains from our conception of unity or from an idea of nationhood. The Indian nation, such as it is or such as we intend to evolve neither is nor will be exclusively Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Christian. It will be *each and all*. That is my ideal of Swarajya. That is my goal of nationhood. But it does not mean that until we attain this goal, we must remain a subject nation. There may be some Indians who think that it is an impossible goal. I am not one of them, yet it cannot be denied that it is a very difficult problem. Let us not set to work at it light-heartedly, in a nonchalant way, without deep searchings of heart and without that robustness and virility of faith which alone can make impossible, possible. Mere optimism will not do. Besides optimism, we require a thorough understanding of the problem, in all its bearings and implications, a full appreciation of the difficulties and obstacles in the way without any inclination either to underestimate or to exaggerate them, a clear grasp of the process or processes by which we are likely to achieve it, and a vivid idea of the risks involved and the disappointments that are likely to face us, before we reach the final goal. But that is not the only point on which we need clear thinking. Unity may be an end by itself inasmuch as it is absolutely necessary for national freedom, but after all it is a means to a greater and more comprehensive end which is freedom, liberty, independence or Swarajya. What is our conception of freedom? What kind of independence are we seeking? What do we mean by Swarajya? What is our ideal and how do we propose to achieve it? By war, rebellion, revolution, non-co-operation or agitation? Do we want to get out of the British Empire or stay in it? Must we break with the British? or is it possible to achieve our end without breaking with them? Are the British enemies or friends? What are the weapons with which we propose to fight? Is our campaign one of hatred or love or neither or both? Can we reach the goal or attain the ideal, by one jump, or must we proceed by stages? If the latter, what kind of stages shall we be contended with? There are some of the questions thrust themselves into the mentality of any thinking Indian, making his days anxious or his nights sleepless. Some of them need not be answered at once. But there are others which brook no delay and are insistently clamouring for an immediate reply. Because on their right answer depends our programme of work. The desire for Swarajya has become universal. It embraces all classes and all sections of the Indian population. People are prepared to make great sacrifices and even suffer for it, if need be. But they are not clear as to its meaning and implications. We have apotheosised the spirit of the nation for Swarajya, without making it clear what it is likely to bring to them, say some critics. These friends maintain that our ideas of Swarajya are so hazy, vague and nebuous that we dare not put a scheme before the public for fear of rousing sleeping dogs and creating differences. The charge is partly true and partly false.

TOWNSHIP FRANCHISE.

TEXT OF DRAFT ORDINANCE

NATAL INDIANS' OPPOSITION.

The following is the text of the Draft Ordinance now before the Natal Provincial Council and also the Petition presented in opposition to said Ordinance to the Council on behalf of Congress as representing Indian Community in Natal reproduced from "Indian Opinion", Durban, of Nov. 23:—

TOWNSHIP FRANCHISE ORDINANCE.

The *Natal Provincial Gazette* dated November 8, contains the text of the now very famous Draft Ordinance "to amend the Local Township Law No. 11, 1881, in respect of the Qualification of Voters" proposed to be introduced by Mr. Geo. H. Hulett, M. P. C., in the forthcoming session of the Provincial Council. The form of the Ordinance, it will be noticed, is changed to some extent but the effect of it will be the same. It reads as follows:—

Be it enacted by the Provincial Council of the Province of Natal, as follows:—

1. The following words occurring in Section 7 of Law No. 11, 1881—

"persons possessing within the township a qualification entitling them to vote for a member of the Legislative Council,"

are hereby repealed, and the following shall be substituted thereof:

"every person who, being a British subject of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, is—

(a) The owner of immovable property within the township of the value of £50 or more or

(b) The renter of immovable property within the township of the yearly value of £10 or more; or

(c) Resident within the township and in receipt of an income inclusive of allowances, equal to £8 per month, or £96 per annum, and who has made application in the prescribed manner:

Provided always no male person shall be placed on the Town Roll who is not entitled to be placed on the Parliamentary Voters' Roll of the Province of Natal, nor shall a female who (not being of European origin is a descendant in the male line of a person who is debarred by law from being placed on the Parliamentary Voters' Roll aforesaid, be entitled to be placed on the Town Roll aforesaid.

2. Where two or more persons jointly own or rent any immovable property within a township, each such person shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, be deemed to be the owner or renter of immovable property or the value corresponding to his share of the ownership, occupation or renting.

3. The qualification referred to in Section 4 of Law No. 11, 1881, and the Parliamentary qualification referred to in Section 1 of the Women's Franchise Ordinance No. 12, 1914, shall mean the qualification set forth in Section 4 of this Ordinance.

Any question arising at a meeting held under Section 2 of the Principal Law as to the qualification of any person to vote thereat shall be decided by the Chairman, whose decision shall be final.

4. (1) Every person claiming enrolment in virtue of the qualification mentioned in Sub-section (c) of Section 1 shall, in the month of January, February or March in each year in which enrolment is claimed, deliver to the person preparing the town roll an application signed by him, in the form of Schedule of this Ordinance.

In the case of a first roll, such application shall be addressed to the Magistrate within one week after the proclamation of the township.

(2) Any person who wilfully makes a false statement in such application shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Fifty Pounds, and shall, on conviction, be disqualified for five years from being enrolled on the town roll of any township.

5. (1) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Ordinance, the following persons shall not be qualified for enrolment on the town roll:—

(a) Persons who have been convicted of treason or felony and have not received a free pardon; or until the lapse of five years from the expiration of the sentence, convicted of a crime punished with imprisonment with hard labour, without the option of a fine, unless in any of such cases a free pardon has been granted;

(b) Aliens who have not been naturalised;

(c) Persons declared to be lunatics or of unsound mind.

(2) Persons incurring any of the foregoing disqualifications shall cease to be voters within the meaning of the Township Laws.

The first session of the 5th Provincial Council of Natal opened last Tuesday. After the Administrator's speech and the election of the new Executive Mr. Hulett asked leave to reintroduce his draft Ordinance to amend the Local Township Law, and urged that the measure should be passed by the Council before the Union Parliament met in January. He asked the Administrator to adjourn the Council to December 4 to allow 14 days' notice of the reintroduction of the draft Ordinance for the benefit of those who wished to raise objection.

Mr. Cox seconded the resolution.

The Administrator expressed regret at his inability to comply with Mr. Hulett's request, and recalled the report which was brought up by the Committee appointed to deal with the Ordinance, in which it was recommended that no action be taken pending the testing of the Estcourt judgment of the Supreme Court in the Appellate Court. That resolution was carried by the Council. Mr. Hulett and Mr. Coleman dissenting. It was hardly right to say that he (the Administrator) had prevented discussion by proroguing the Council, because the motion to suspend the standing rules and orders was lost, and a further opportunity afforded by him to Mr. Hulett to have the adjournment of the House was not accepted. His Honour appealed to members to leave the matter over until February, until they re-assembled again. General Smuts was now returning to the Union, and as the Imperial Conference had dealt with the matter of India's status in the Union it would be advisable to hear the Prime Minister's views on the question.

Mr. Coleman contended that the Council had been returned with a mandate from the people to pass this measure. The speaker was called to order by the Chairmen as he was proceeding to discuss many phases of the Indian question.

Mr. Van Rooyen supported Mr. Hulett.

Mr. Russell agreed with the sentiments of the previous speakers, and expressed readiness to deal with the question as early as possible. He moved that the Council stand adjourned till December 4.

Mr. Clarkson seconded, and hoped that members would not find the date inconvenient.

Eventually, on presentations of the Administrator, the Council adjourned till, Jan. 8.

NATAL INDIAN CONGRESS PETITION.

The following petition from the Natal Indian Congress and a similar one from its Maritzburg Branch were presented through Mr. Haycock protesting against Mr. Hulett's proposed draft Ordinance:—

To the Chairman and members of the Provincial Council of Natal:—

The petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth:—

1. That your petitioners are the President and Honorary Secretaries of the Natal Indian Congress and its Branch Committee at Pietermaritzburg, and that the Indians of Natal, among whom are included Indian voters in the several Townships of Natal.

2. That your petitioners beg to protest for the fourth time against the draft Ordinance entitled "To amend the Local Townships Law No. 11 of 1881 in respect of the qualification of voters" on the following, among other grounds namely:—

(a) That the proposed Ordinance seeks to disenfranchise Indians from holding the Township Franchise hitherto enjoyed by them.

(b) That it deprives Indians of their existing rights under Law No. 11 of 1881.

(c) That Indians being statutorily disqualified from placing their names on the Parliamentary Voters' Roll, they will be completely excluded from claiming as owners or renters of immovable property the Township Franchise under the proposed Ordinance, if it becomes Law.

(d) That the proposed Ordinance, if passed, by taking away the Township Franchise from Indians will submit them to Township taxation without Township representation.

Wherefore your petitioners pray to be heard in person or by Counsel in support of their petition or be permitted to give evidence before a Select Committee.

Dated at Durban, Natal, this 20th day of November, 1923.

(Sd.) AMOD BAYAT,
President.
(Sd.) A. CHRISTOPHER,
(Sd.) SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE.
Hony. Secretaries,
Natal Indian Congress.

DEATH OF A U. P. MINISTER

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 26.

The death took place here this morning at about ten of the Hon'ble Raja Parmanand, Minister of Education and Local Self-Government. The late Minister was laid up with pneumonia for the last eleven days and was brought down to Lucknow from Moradabad for medical treatment.

Raja Parmanand was the son of the late Raja Jaikishendas, C.I.E., of Moradabad and was educated at Aligarh. The Raja joined the Provincial Judicial service and held different posts under the Government. Later on he was appointed Chief Judge of the Kashmere State from where he went over to the Indore State in the same capacity. The personal title of Raja was awarded to him early this year. He was appointed a Minister to the Government in May last after the resignations of the Liberal Ministers and again after the fresh elections.

MILL AUTHORITIES TO BE PROSECUTED

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 26.

On receiving information about the Ahmedabad Cotton Mill known as Bagicna Mill working on last Saturday night, the Collector and Assistant Collector went there and made personal enquiries. It is understood that the mill authorities are going to be prosecuted.

QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any of your readers kindly inform me through the medium of your paper as to when Swami Satyadeoji is expected to return from England where he has gone to receive medical treatment.—Yours, etc.

RUSTOM D. BALIWALA,

Bandra, Dec. 26.

A meeting of the Backward Classes Association, West Khandesh, passed a resolution unanimously expressing thanks to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for appointing Messrs. Ghulam Hussein, Jadhav and Dehlavi as Ministers and congratulating the aforesaid three gentlemen upon their elevation to these high and responsible posts.

A Cochin message says that news has just been received from Rome from Cardinal Gasparri, State Secretary to His Holiness the Pope of the appointment of His Lordship Dr. Augustine Kandathil, Vicar Aposlic of the Ernakulam as Archibishop and head of the Syrian Hieranchy, newly erected in Malabar.

The last of the festivities in Rangoon in honour of the Viceroy and Lady Reading came off on the 24th evening when a Burmese Boat race (Regatta) was held followed by a grand display of fireworks in the nights.

MADRAS LETTER.

SERVICES' CLAIM.

NIZAM PROSCRIBES "SWARAJYA."

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 24.

It has been announced that the Lee Commission will visit Madras after Christmas. It will doubtless provide the City with a week's variety entertainment of kind that will not be wholly amusing. No province in India has been so much exploited by the Europeans in the Services as this Presidency. The comparative nearness of the Southern Presidency to the equatorial regions makes the claims of the Services for more emoluments, comforts and many etceteras appeal to the Commission. So far as Madras is concerned, Europeans in the Services *mean* business, and they will summon up all their resources to put up a manly fight.

THE WAY TO SWARAJ.

Just before leaving for Cocanada Congress, Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, who represents a considerable body of public opinion in the City, gave expression to some of the following views:—

(1) We should organise a huge pilgrimage from all parts of India to reach Yerravada Jail on the 18th March 1924, each province contributing not less than a thousand pilgrims.

(2) Declaration of an All-India Railway Hartal.

(3) Congressmen pledged to obey the mandates of Local Congress Committees should capture all elected seats on the Municipal and Local Boards throughout India and particularly in this province.

(4) Educating and organising Legislative Council and Assembly voters so as to obtain full Congress control over them, each set of 100 voters being in charge of a Congress worker.

(5) Cocanada Congress must affirm the Delhi compromise and impose its own discipline on Congressmen in the Assembly and in the Council by issuing mandates through a Committee on which no member of a Council or the Assembly shall sit.

(6) All Council and Assembly elected seats must be captured with a view to keeping the seats vacant by refusing to take the oath of allegiance. We should not shirk frequent elections, if the bureaucracy challenges every time.

(7) Boycott of selected British goods to be given effect to immediately.

(8) Every patriotic Hindu father who has more sons than one should consider it his supreme duty to give one son to the service of the country.

Sjt. Srinivasa Iyengar is for the boycott of the Councils as propounded by him in his Gaya resolutions, but if the country cannot accept it must act upto his suggestion contained in No. 5.

THE COCANADA CONGRESS.

It is difficult to forecast what developments Congress politics may undergo at the forth coming Congress at Cocanada. There is no doubt that the country is faced with a difficult situation, torn as under by prevailing party warfare. The statesmanship and energy of our leaders will be taxed to the utmost limit at Cocanada. I had hoped to interview Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar on behalf of the "Chronicle," but unfortunately I have been prevented by illness to interview him. The clouds that have gathered at Cocanada are indeed threatening and portentous. But there is satisfaction that the magnanimous and dominating personality of Maulana Mahomed Ali will guide the deliberations of the Congress at Cocanada. The Congress has to concern itself not only with questions affecting Hindu-Muslim unity and Swarajya Party, but has to decide on a "forward programme" for the coming year, as *Swarajya* puts it. One section of Congress opinion will attempt to move a resolution affirming the triple boycott and expressing complete dissociation from the Councils. It is not only Tamil Nadu members of the Congress that are insistent that such a step should be taken. Even Andhra has joined the ranks of the Tamils, and the recent decision of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee has done much to strengthen the hands of the No-change Party. But it is hoped that by negotiation and other means the no-changers may be requested to drop the question altogether, especially since the elections are far ahead, and Mr. C. R. Das and his followers do not ask for any direct Congress help in any direction whatsoever. This course seems to be the most reasonable one. It would be extremely unwise to widen the breach in the Congress by attempting to raise the standard of revolt when it is no longer necessary. Further, after passing the Delhi Compromise resolution, assuring the Swarajists of our goodwill if not our support, it would be hardly fair to remonstrate with them at Cocanada and call them betrayers of the country. Such an act will be ridiculous to the verge of insanity.

THE BAN ON "SWARAJYA."

The order of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad proscribing "Swarajya," the outspoken and vigilant nationalist organ, did not come upon us as a surprise. The "Hindu" was of course shut out from the State some months ago. "Swarajya" would not take a lesson! Indeed, it published a series of articles from the pen of Mr T. Prakasam exposing the administration of Hyderabad which came in for a good deal of caustic comment from the press in other parts of India. His Exalted Highness naturally got offended with what seemed to him an impertinent encroachment of His Highness' administrative sphere, and accordingly wielded his big stick—a characteristic of all autocracies. It may be remembered that His Exalted Highness himself recognised that there was not such a high standard of purity of administration in the State as was supposed. In fact he issued a Firman some days ago in which he stated that he wished to root out all corruption in the administration, executive as well as judicial, and called upon the people to help him in combating the evil. But, is the attempt to silence all public criticism by the orders of proscription passed on "Swarajya" and the "Hindu" aimed to produce faith in the supposed benevolent intentions of the ruler?

VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

NEED OF ORGANISATION.

The following is the text of the Address of Sri Kasinadhuni Nageswara Rao Pantulu Garu, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Volunteers' Conference, Cocanada which met on Tuesday:—

"Brothers, Rashtra Seva Mandal,—I have great pleasure in welcoming you, members of the Rashtra Seva Mandal, to this ancient and historic land. Though the port of Cocanada is a creation of British Commercialism, the Andhra Desa abounds in ancient traditions, the common heritage of Aryan culture. I wish, the honour of welcoming you, the architects of new India, had fallen on worthier shoulders which could have borne responsibilities along with honour. But your welcome to this Gandhinagar is a welcome to new life and great responsibilities. These simple and peaceful structures convey to Satyagrahis, Mahatma's ideals of service and suffering.

Brothers, you are living in critical times. Life-currents are moving with a great velocity. Social, religious, political and spiritual upheaval is reshaping the world. New ideals and new life-values are being created. Bolshevism, Communism, Socialism, Commercialism, Fascitism and Militarism are only a few symptoms of the wasting disease which is ruining human nature.

While the gods above are engaged in reshaping the present order of things, the tin gods below are engaged in making frantic efforts to uphold the old order of things. The tremendous sacrifices made during the world-wide War, and its consequent suffering have not altered the human heart. Social, intellectual, political and religious domination has not loosened its grip. European nations are still pursuing their old game. Though the white nations' body politic is tottering at its source, their egotism for domination still continues to cause untold misery to millions of people. Those who are unable to set their own house in order cannot hope to set another's house in order. Self-interest and arrogance dominate their thoughts, and their actions betray callousness to human rights and suffering. The blind worship of power and mammon has brought into operation new spirit and new modes of action to save the world from impending agony. The West is suffering from egotism and the East is suffering from dejection.

The worship of brute force and material achievements has placed the world under Asura power. The satanic sway which, as stated in Bhagawadgeeta, delights in self-glorification, has upset the true Dharma. "Whenever true Dharma fails and false Dharma prevails, the latent Spirit rises up and restores true Dharma."

Our revered patriot Lokamanya Tilak gave this to his country as his last message.

Mahatma Gandhi, our guide, friend, leader, and philosopher has put into practice Lokamanya's message to lead the nation to the promised land. Mahatmaji has shown us the way to freedom by the Sadhana of non-violent non-co-operation which is the right key to peace and freedom. This conference of Volunteers is the direct outcome of this new Sadhana which has immense potentialities to save Bharatavarsha and mankind from the prevailing Asura forces. Your trials and temptations as Satyagrahis have shown you the necessity of having a disciplined Satyagraha army to free Bharatmata from her internal and external shackles in the great struggle before her.

When we contemplate the immensity of our struggle, dejection naturally sets in our hearts even as it set in the heart of Arjuna, a great and disciplined warrior, on the memorable battlefield of Kurukshetra. Arjuna, after a great internal struggle followed Sri Krishna's advice and succeeded in doing his duty. We are confronted with a grave and unparalleled situation. Internal differences and external repression have paralysed even our normal activities. While our activities are checked, our desire for freedom makes us impatient in our forward march.

TIME TO ORGANISE NATIONAL RESOURCES.

Our supreme National institution, the Indian National Congress is divided by party feelings. Bardoli Constructive programme stands still. Pro-changers and No-changers are still engaged in wordy warfare. Differences between Hindus and Mahomedans, Brahmins and Non-Brahmins are growing wider. Floods, famine, plague and pestilence claim thousands of victims every year. Drunkenness is on the increase. Untouchability remains a bar to social freedom. The gloomy internal condition is sufficient to scare away even a brave heart. The external repression carries away the little hope that is left even in the brave hearts. Thousands of Congress workers are shut up in prisons under one pretext or another by unlawful laws. Mahatma Gandhi, the prince of peace, is inhumanly punished for his pure love of peace and Satyagraha. Reforms, dyarchy, and ministerships have strengthened the hands of the Bureaucracy. Repression is wider and more intensive under reforms than before. The heaven-born service is raising its standard of revolt against the Government of India as its recent evidence before the Royal Commission testifies. Mr. Lloyd George frankly stated that the "steel frame" which dwarfs Indian freedom will continue to rule undisturbed for years to come. Under these depressing circumstances, the struggle for Swarajya is bound to be arduous and prolonged. To engage ourselves and win victory in this internal and external struggle, the time has come for organising our National resources.

Mahatmaji has told us that Swarajya is to be won by our own efforts. Swarajya cannot drop before us as a gift either from the Gods or from bureaucracy, but Swarajya can be easily won when people earnestly devote their lives to the service of Bharatamata. Mahatmaji uplifted polities from the sordid selfishial plane to a truthf" ri-tual one. The time for "three days glorification" is over and the time for service and sacrifice has begun. This new ordeal though it scared away many a Congressman from its ranks, has created an army of Satyagrahis who have consecrated their lives for the services of the motherland. Past experience has shown that out of the heterogenous mass of Congressmen, it is neither desirable nor possible to create a homogenous army of Satyagrahi soldiers, owing to varying ages and temperaments. The time has come for creating active and efficient voluntary organisations throughout the country.

Mahatmaji placed great hopes in volunteers and expected great things from them. He enjoined on them rigid self-discipline and the observance of Non-Violence to make the movement useful to the country. Some Congressmen insisted from the beginning on the relaxation of discipline enjoined in the volunteers, but Mahatmaji instinctively felt the danger and resisted the temptation. Events at Bombay, Madras and Chauri-Chaura proved Mahatma's wisdom. Impatient and superficial critics may blame Mahatmaji for weakness, but Satyagrahis who understand his noble purpose cannot attribute this abandonment of civil disobedience programme to his weakness. Mahatmaji had seen clearly the danger ahead in those events and stopped the campaign. It is regrettable that veteran leaders like Mr. Lala Lajpat Rai should fail to see Mahatmaji's greatness when he abandoned the Satyagraha campaign. No good will result from pursuing this subject further. Our present purpose is to prepare the country to attain Swaraj by all peaceful and legitimate means.

Events at Chauri-Chaura exposed the defects in voluntary organisations and Volunteers. The Nagpur flag-fight and the Akali success brought out the merits of the voluntary organisations and Volunteers. Even in successful campaigns, as Mr. Hardikar, secretary to this Conference, points out, better discipline is required from the Volunteers on the true basis of Non-violence and sacrifice.

The Voluntary movement is an offshoot of western Militarism. In free countries where conscription is disliked, Voluntary system of service is adopted. In dependent countries, like India, even this voluntary training is not possible as the foreign power has no trust in the people. From the beginning of the Indian National Congress, Volunteers have been rendering invaluable services to the National cause. With the adoption of self-reliance and Non-Violent Non-co-iperation as the guiding policy of the Congress, the methods and ideals of Voluntary organisations have undergone complete change. When the wave of Non-co-operation was at its height, thousands of Cingress and Khilafat Volunteers joined the movement and rendered valuable services to the country. But the basic principle of Satyagraha which is the foundation for Non-Violent Non-co-operation has not been grasped by the Volunteers, Truth, Non-Violence and sacrifice require courage and patience to be practised. In the conflict between Divine and Asura forces though ultimately victory is bound to be on the side of Divine forces, Asura forces are still swaying the world. In this conflict for supremacy between brute force and soul-force, between enjoyment and suffering, between Western and Eastern Samskaras (cultures), Bharataputras are destined to play a leading part.

SATYAGRAHI'S TRIUMPH OVER BRUTE FORCE.

The Divine example of Mahatmaji's self-sacrifice and Satyagraha has triumphed over brute force. While Mahatmaji's frail body is locked up within the walls of Yerrawada Jail, his Atma pervades throughout the world. Mahatmaji has vindicated Humanity at the bar of the world. Mahatmaji stands to-day as the foremost man in the world. Spirit proclaims its eternal triumphs. Lakamanya's message is reflected in Mahatmaji's personal example. But worse times and more severe trials are yet to come. Many a Vazapai and Akali have to offer their tribute of suffering and sacrifice to win victory in the great struggle. Mahatmaji has demonstrated to the world by his suffering the way to success. Many Satyagrahis in this hall have undertaken this pilgrimage with grim determination to follow Mahatmaji's example, to do their duty through suffering and sacrifice. Most of you have suffered for the cause of Non-Co-operation. The movement has changed its character. The material basis of the movement is changed into spiritual basis. The material ideals of self-assertion and self-protection are turned into self-effacement and self-surrender. Thousands offered themselves as victims at the altar of truth and right. Your experience and the country's supreme need emphasise the imperative duty of placing the National Voluntary organisation on truly national and permanent foundations.

Mahatmaji has shown the world the way to divine inheritance which is real Swarajya. Bharata Samskara is favourable to guide us to that goal through Satyagraha. The ancient Samskara which has given birth to Jina, Buddha, Dadhichi, Arjuna, and Bheeshma, has immense potentialities to create thousands of Satyagrahis in this ancient Spiritual land. Self-control, self-denial and self-sacrifice are true paths to salvation. These divine virtues have to be developed by regular training and organisation. You are privileged to live in eventful times and work under the spiritual inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi to work out our destiny. Youth is the spring-time of life, full of promise, hope, idealism, and enthusiasm for action. The sacred and difficult duty of creating New India rests with you, the flower of Bharatamata. In the words of Sree Krishna, you are the inheritors of the Divine Kingdom. Mahatma Gandhi has shown the path to Divine Kingdom through suffering and sacrifice. Awake, arise, organise and act to fulfil the call of the motherland, and follow the footsteps of Mahatmaji!

Under the wise enthusiastic guidance of our devoted patriot Sriyut Pandit Jawaharlal Nehruji, may the Divine Powers crown the proceedings of this conference with harmony and success!

BARRACKPORE TEMPLE AFFAIR.

SIKH COMMUNITY'S ASSURANCE.

The Secretary, Central Sikh League, Amritsar, has sent the following telegram to the defenders, the Hindu Temple, Barrackpore:—"Congratulate on your noble attempt. The Sikh community prepared render all possible assistance and sacrifice for the protection of the Hindu Temple. The Secretary of the Calcutta Sikh League has been informed accordingly."

POLITICS AND CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I thank you for publishing an extract from the "Servant" of 18th instant. I shall thank you to publish a letter published in the "Servant" of 22nd instant over the signature of Babu Jadunath Pal of Faridpur. The actual quotation of an original letter gives it particular force. Two things are worth people's knowing first, how in Bengal the socalled Swaraj Party have swallowed the Congress and second, how parliamentarism brings in unscrupulousness and defeats "Truth" for which Mahatma stands.—Yours, etc.

WATCHDOG.

SWARAJYA PARTY AND CONGRESS HELP.

(To The Editor of the "Servant".)

Sir,—The newspapers have published Deshabandhu's statement regarding the action of the Swarajya party by saying that the "Responsible leaders and members of the party have taken special pains to clear up the position of the Swarajya party and the relation it bears to the Congress" and that it was made clear that "The Congress was in no way running the candidates" I am compelled to protest on the ground of truth against what Deshabandhu has wrongly asked the people to believe.

It is very true that his canvassors, and so-called leaders explained the Swarajya party as identical with the Congress and the elected candidates to be the candidates of the Congress with the result that even those who are staunch followers of Mahatma did their best to make the Council election a success. I can declare firmly that 99 per cent who voted for the Swarajya party did not know that Swarajya party and Congress party were distinct organisations and even to-day the people say that the Congress has won in the Council election. It was freely announced "Will you vote for S. R. Das' men or for Congress men.".

In certain cases the canvassors were given to understand that the expenses that would be incurred for the purpose would be borne by the Congress. One canvassor has addressed to the Secretary District Congress Committee, Faridpur, calling upon the Secretary to pay off his balance of Rs. 15 which he spent for giving refreshment to the voters. The copy of the letter is published for Deshabandhu's knowledge.

"Refreshment being provided for Kumud Babu's voters, we were compelled to do so for voters of Kandhakar Shaheb. That cost us Rs. 39-9-6 piese from which we demand Rs. 15 from you. Please send us the balance and oblige."

What Deshabandhu Das would say of these things? What can be a more glaring misrepresentation of the Delhi Congress resolution I do not know.—Yours, etc.

JADUNATH PAL.

Faridpur, 18-12-23.

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

AN APPEAL TO VOLUNTEERS.

The Secretary, "G" Ward District Congress Committee, has issued the following appeal:—

The enrolment of members to the National Congress will commence from the beginning of January, 1924. It is the duty of every Indian to become a Congress member. There are more than seven thousand voters to the Municipality in this ward, while the Congress has far less than that. If proper efforts are made to increase the number of Congress members, by going from house to house, the number surely would be greater. I request, therefore, all the volunteers to get their names enrolled as volunteers for this purpose, and commence the work in right earnest. The office is kept open from 7 to 9 a.m. and 7 to 9 p.m. daily. Sunday and holiday, volunteers are also requested to get their names enrolled.

BENE ISRAEL CONFERENCE.

The seventh annual Bene Israel Conference came to a close on Wednesday evening after four days' deliberations, Mr. D. I. Solomon, B.A., B. H. (Ohio) presiding.

The conference considered and passed in all 36 resolutions during these four days a few of which have already been published. The following resolutions affecting the well-being of the community too were persued unanimously:—

That this Conference reaffirms the necessity of having a separate school in Bombay for Bene-Israel girls, and, as the first step in the direction of supplying this long-felt want, urges the authorities of the Israelite School, Bombay, to start a separate branch for the girls receiving education in that school.

That this Conference recommends that Temperance Societies be started in the Community wherever possible.

That this Conference thinks it desirable to have a Sanatorium outside Bombay for the benefit of the Community as far as possible on co-operative lines and appoints a committee (named) with power to add to their number, to take the necessary steps in the matter and report to the next Conference through the Standing Committee, the results of their work.

That this Conference re-affirms the advisability of publishing an authentic history of the Bene-Israel Community and collecting the necessary material therefor.

It was resolved to hold the next sessions of the Conference in Bombay next year. The Conference was then dissolved with a hearty vote of thanks to the president.

U. P. DHARMA RAKSHNA SABHA.

At a meeting of the Board of Management of the U P Dharma Rakshana Sabha on the 15th instant the following office bearers were elected for samvat 1980:—

President:—Dharma Rakshana Kesri the Hon Raja Sir Rampal Singh, Talugdar, Kurri Sudauli dist. Ras Bareli; Vice-presidents:—1 Dharma Raksha Dhurandhar Thakur Jagannath Baksh Singh Saheb, M.L.C., Taluqdar Rahwan, dist. Rao Bareli; 2 Bharat Bhakta Bhushan Pt. Gokarannath Misra, Advocate, Lucknow; 3 Shri Mahant Ram Manohar Prasadji, Bara Sthan, Ajndhia; 4 Shri R S Narayana Swamiji, Rishikesh.

General Secretary:—Sanatan Dharma Prasarak Pt. Tara Shanker Sharma, B.A., LL.B., Sondhitola, Lucknow.

Honorary Secretaries:—1 Dharma Karya Dhruin Dr Purshottam Dass Kackar, Jeweller and Banker, Chowk, Lucknow; 2 Dharma Karya Dhruin Babu Gauri Nath Kakaji, Rais, Lucknow; 3 Pt Harey Krishna Gaur, Pleader, Lucknow.

All correspondence meant for the U. P. Dharma Rakshana Sabha should now be addressed to Dharma Karya Dhurin Dr Purshottam Dass, Kackar, Chowk, Lucknow.

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A FEW OF THE THOUSANDS

of letters received from the patients are reproduced below to give an idea of the God-gifted curing qualities of Panditji to those who do not know him already.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY, RAJA SAHIB, KHANIADHANA STATE, WRITES:—

"Dear Panditji,

I am writing this letter with the orders from Raja Sahib. Shri Mata Rani Devi was suffering from many ailments since three years. All sorts of treatment failed to cure her. Of course, there was no real diagnosis; some said consumption, others said heart disease. After this we came to know of your abilities and when you came here on 25th December 1915, and diagnosed the disease as the after-effects of Rakta Pitta, we were all surprised. After three days' treatment there was sufficient relief and now she is alright, all the troubles have disappeared, and she can even digest milk now which she was unable to do for years long. We all are greatly obliged for this."

DOCTOR ADMITTED IT.

"Dear Sir,

When you allowed me to go to my place after a treatment of nearly seven days and I came here, my relative Rai Bahadur Doctor examined me and said with surprise that more than half of my disease had gone away; he told me that I had three ulcers in my anus, two of which were healed and third was one half of its size when he saw me before; he advised me to continue such a wonderful medicine. I am taking your medicine regularly and hope to be completely cured. I have written this before leaving the station because I know that this will please you more than myself. To cure such ulcers with internal medicine is nothing less than a wonder."

Rai Bahadur Gian Chand, Honorary Magistrate, Vice-President, Muncipal Committee, Sialkote Writes:—

"Respected Panditji. Pranam! I have tried your medicines in my house and they have always proved very efficacious. In December last I sent for Abhrak Bhasma for fever and cough of my brother's wife, which completely cured her. God will send you blessing, for you are doing such a good work for the welfare of the country. Not only myself but all the members of my family are obliged to you."

AN INCURABLE DISEASE.

"I was in Baniar (Kashmir) when I first felt some disorders. After a time attending doctors, I came to know that I was suffering from Bright's disease. I was, therefore, sent to Srinagar Hospital—pay ward, but disease was increasing and after some time I was advised to go to Lahore to get the help of able doctors there. I tried for 15 days the best doctors in Lahore but to no effect. I was told that this disease had been investigated by doctor Bright and that Indian physicians did not know even its name. So up to that time I had not consulted any Vaidya or Hakim, but when there was no relief I determined to try Ayurvedic and went under Shriman Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma's treatment. Thank God! I have now hopes to live in world again and cannot find words to thank Panditji. May he live long and prosper! I have found that Ayurvedic is really wonderful in curing diseases. I spoiled my health, my wealth, my valuable time, and after all was cured by Ayurvedic treatment with so little cost. I have now taken the charge of my duties.

RAMNATH
"Accountant, Jummoo."

STERILITY.

"I was impotent and sterile, Panditji prescribed for me AKSIR NO. 48 Shilajit and Aramjan. I am by the Grace of God alright now and have got three sons, my wife being pregnant again.

ALI KHAN Esqr., SUBEDAR,
CHITRAL."

SEXUAL DISEASES.

"AKSIR NO. I which I sent for from your Pharmacy proved very efficacious. I have not seen such a successful and experienced Vaidya. You have prepared every medicine after a long study. You are indeed a specialist in the cure of sexual diseases.

HARI CHARN LALL,
GORAKHPORE."

BLOOD IMPURITY.

Shrimanji, I have had the privilege of using your Sarsarishta compound. The medicine, let me state, has proved really wonderful in cleaning the blood. I used many medicines of your Pharmacy and by the grace of God every one of them have proved extremely effective.

HARI SINGH VARMA, Kheri Sultan,
(P. O. Patova, District Rohtak.)

INDIGESTION.

Dear Panditji, For the last year I have been suffering from indigestion. I constantly complained of dyspepsia and dysentery. After all I got great relief by using your KURKOL PILLS. I have moreover improved in strength also now.

M. CHI RAM, Clerk,
Delhi-London Bank, Simla,

MITHA PHAL.

Dear Panditji, I am extremely obliged to you, for as a result of the use of your medicine "Mitha Phal," my wife has borne us a boy. Ten daughters had already been born and I had to feel disappointed every time. In a state of extreme disappointment a neighbour suggested your name. I came and got Mitha Phal from you and by the grace of God I was blessed by a male child this time. I cannot fully thank you. God has in his mercy such gifts still in store for men.

NUR-UD-DIN,
Mistri, Icchra.

URINARY TROUBLE.

Respected Panditji, my friend has been using the medicine you sent me, in accordance with your instructions. Gonorrhoea cure No. 2 has given him back his health. The mixture is really a tried and unfailing cure. I thank you for it.

S. SHAMSHER SINGH.
Jagirdar, Ramgarh via Morandah.

TOOTH TROUBLE.

Dear Pandit Sahib,

I was suffering from unbearable toothache. I could'nt take food because of this severe pain. I used all sorts of tooth powders and tooth pastes I could lay my hands on, but to no purpose. At last, I bought one packet of your tooth powder, and I can state it on oath, it cured my toothache on the very first day.

TASDIQ HUSSAIN.
Shaikhupura, Distt. Monghyr,

SPLEEN.

Dear Panditji,

About three months back I got from you, splunder spleen cure No. 5, and it has shown magical curative effects. I had spent lot of money to get rid of this pernicious malady. Every day brought me new V. P. Ps. of Indian and English medicines. Only your medicine, however, had any healthy effect on me. I am very grateful to you for it.

RAM LAL SHARMA,
Range Officer Bajag,

Local Agent:—Gulam Hussain Valimahamad Devji Charka Master, Chuckla Bazar, Bombay.

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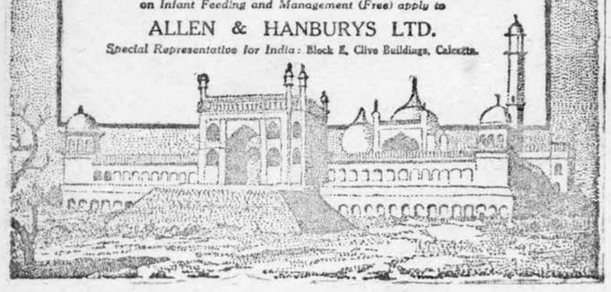

MATUNGA LOCK-OUT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The disturbance which has already been reported in the news papers and which resulted in a lock-out by the workshop authorities was in fact caused by the indiscretion shown by the authorities in springing a surprise on the workmen in the form of medical examination. The doctor entrusted with the work of medical examination did not use discretion in conducting the same. The men subjected to the examination were stripped off their clothes and being quite unaccustomed to such methods of medical examination considered it highly indecent and, therefore, resented it. To this resentment was added the fear of losing their jobs as they came to know that the doctor had reported to the authorities of the workshop to the effect that some men were physically unfit for employment. The workmen naturally came to the concusion that the so-called medical examination was in fact a pretence for sacking a large number of employees. When the men refused to submit to the medical examination on the ground of its unusual nature, some of them were ill-treated and this was a signal for the hot heads among them to begin a row, their minds having been already impregnated with resentment and suspicion. A few men rushed forward and threw out the doctor's book and papers and when the doctor went to the Superintendent's office they followed him and wanted to represent their own side to the Superintendent. But the latter seeing the crowd thought that the men were going to make an attaex on the superior staffs and immediately called for the police who as soon as they arrived began to use their batons indiscriminately. In self-defence the workmen had to offer resistance. As the minds of the men were incensed by the merciless use of the police batons some of them became wild and in consequence some property was damaged. A large party of policemen arrived later and the crowd dispersed.

The members of the Union had nothing to do with the said row and none of them took any part in the disturbance. At the earliest opportunity the Union held a general meeting of its members and passed a resolution condemning the rowdyism. The authorities of the workshop, however, declared a lock-out and when a representation was made to the Superintendent the workmen were referred to the Agent, who has been out of Bombay. The lock-out still continues and the workmen are given to understand that they will be paid off and if any of them are again employed their past services will not be recognised.

Thus over 5,000 workmen are to be fined on account of the disturbance caused by a few hundreds of them. While the row was going on most of the workmen were at their work. Some of these have put in 15 or 20 years' service in the workshop and all these innocent persons are going to be fined though they had absolutely no hand in the disturbance. Let the Government and the public judge whether it is fair to penalise all the workmen for the fault of a few of them.

The Union has done its duty to bring about an amicable settlement and also tried to bring round to a reasonable frame of mind the non-members from amongst the workmen. Unfortunately, however, the railway authorities are obdurate and are driving the men to desperation.

The Union is firmly of the opinion that this trouble would not have at all arisen had the authorities used discretion in dealing with the men and taken them in their confidence before medical examination was started. The Union is asked for a guarantee that in future no such troubles would occur. Such a guarantee can only be given if the Union is frankly recognised by the railway authorities and the Union officials are consulted by them before any unusual step is taken. But the Union itself is treated with suspicion and disfavour and strangely enough the Union officials are held responsible if the indiscretion of the authorities results in trouble. Now taking advantage of the rowdyism indulged in by a few irresponsible workmen, the authorities are going to deprive all the five thousand and more workmen of their employment and gratuities also in the case of those who are now or will shortly be entitled to them. It is for the high Government officials and the public to decide to which of the parties their sympathy and support should be extended. The recommendation of the Industrial Disputes Committee presided over by Sir Stanley Reed have not yet been given effect to and the disputes still crop up now and again owing to the uncompromising autocratic actions of the employers.

The decision contemplated by the Agent is intensely disappointing and in spite of their strenuous efforts to pacify the workmen particularly the non-union men, the Union officials are finding it impossible to control the situation any longer, the minds of the workmen being extremely exasperated."—Yours, etc.

S. H. JHABVALA,
Hon. Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union, Bombay.

Bombay, December 25, 1923.

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NAVSARI NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, Dec. 23.

Of all the much-talked-of schemes such as the water-works, metalled roads, drainage etc., that of electric lighting is the only one that has taken a practical form, which is undoubtedly due to the untiring efforts of the Managing Agent, Mr. Mody. Mr. Mody invited the members and the officers of the local Municipality together with some of the prominent citizens a few days ago to visit the power-house of the Company. After seeing everything the guests were served with light refreshment. On the occasion Mr. Mody took the opportunity of replying to some of the complaints made the public as well as the rumours current in the town. He explained the difficulties of the Company in its initial stages and promised to look to public grievances and needs. He further convinced them all how the Company's rates in Navsari were 25 per cent. less than those in other towns. Mr. Kanaialal Vakil put forward some of the grievances of the public especially regarding the high connection charges. Mr. Bamanji Desai, Assistant Headmaster of the local high school thanked Mr. Mody for his efforts and wished him every success in his laudable enterprize. Dr. Dadachanji then thanked him on behalf of the visitors. Nearly all the prominent public roads are well lighted by this time, while the remaining ones need not wait for long.

Navsari is visited by countless Parsees during this season every year on account of its salubrious climate, and this year the visitors seem to have specially preferred this town to other health resorts for some reason or another. It is moderately cold here and the season is very healthy. The first worth-noting event of the Chrismas week is the mass meeting of the Bhagaria Mobeds which from its programme promises to put an end to the unseemly quarrels among this sect of Parsi priests. On the 30th there will take place the sports of the Physical Culture League while on the next day the prize-distribution gathering of the Tata Girls' School will take place. This School has been maintained all along through the charity of the Tatas, who are eager to see its progress, and the vigilant supervision and able guidance of Mr. Kanga, Solicitor of Messers Tata and Co.

Through the lack of the last rains the crops of the season are estimated at 70 to 75 per cent. Rice and Jawar produce is good on the whole, while Cotton is doubtful. For want of cold and dew, Cotton-plants lack the vigorous growth that is required and hence only 50 per cent. is the expected produce. On account of the strong rise in Cotton prices the cultivators have transacted forward sales.

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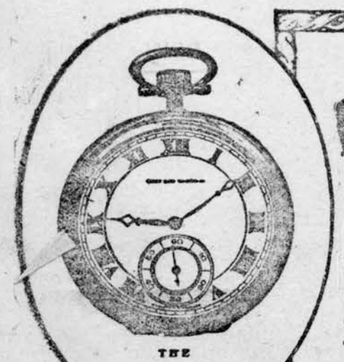

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